

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LAST EDITION

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PRICE TWO CENTS

## BOSTON SEEKS FREE TRADE COMPETITION SAYS ATTY. GEN. SWIFT

Tells Interstate Commerce Commission That Rate Differential Against New York Must Be Retained

### D. O. IVES ON STAND.

Attributes Loss to Bay State Port of Grain Exports to Unfair Discrimination in Favor of Baltimore

WASHINGTON—"We demand the right of free competition," said Attorney-general Swift of Massachusetts, speaking before the interstate commerce commission at the differential rate hearing today. "Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore are on the same trade basis and should have the same rates on import and export inland trade."

If New York had not moved in this matter Boston would have done so. We ask that the import differential as maintained against New York be retained, or

(Continued on page seven, column six)

## GOVERNOR'S NEW BANK APPOINTEE TO BE CONFIRMED



AUGUSTUS L. THORNDIKE

It is understood that there will be little opposition to the confirmation of Governor Foss' appointment of Augustus L. Thorndike as bank commissioner by the executive council Wednesday. The nomination under the rules lies over one week.

Mr. Thorndike, who is appointed to succeed Arthur B. Chapin, resigned, was the Democratic nominee for state treasurer last fall. He resides at 191 Commonwealth avenue, Boston, in the winter, and at Brewster in the summer.

A report of the committee on cooperation between Massachusetts library clubs and the free public library commission was submitted and was followed by reports on the history and work of the library clubs made as follows: Western Massachusetts Library Club, Charles R. Green; Berkshire County Library Club, Miss Anna W. White; Bay Path Library Club, Robert K. Shaw; Southern Worcester Library Club, Miss Harriet B. Sornborger; and Cape Cod Library Club, Miss Alexa P. Burgess.

An inspection of the new Chelsea library will be made in the afternoon.

Events of the afternoon include "Our New Americans," by Miss Marguerite Reid, foreign department Providence public library, and reports on work with foreigners from Miss May Ashley, Greenfield; Harland H. Ballard, Pittsfield; Orlando C. Davis, Waltham; George E. Nutting, Fitchburg and George H. Tripp, New Bedford.

In the evening a dinner is to be given in the Exchange Club, Boston, and after dinner addresses will be made as follows: "The Place of the Librarian in the Community," Arthur D. Hill, trustee, Social Law Library, Boston; "The Companionship of Books," Edward Sanford Martin of New York.

The bulletin of the free public library commission at the State House shows that the commission has given books to 50 libraries during the past year; 5000 books given to 15 libraries; visits made to 42 libraries by Charles F. D. Belden, the chairman, as well as numerous visits made by other members of the commission and by the board of voluntary visitors.

While the duke is in Washington the duke and their daughter, the Princess Patricia, will remain with Mrs. Whitelaw Reid. This afternoon, after a drive through the park mother and daughter went to the opera, where a special program embracing parts of operas most liked by the royal visitors was produced. They will also attend the opera today.

Before leaving, the duke inspected the Pennsylvania railroad station and when told that 15,000 passengers are handled hourly through it he said it was "mar-

(Continued on page seven, column four)

## OTHER ESCORT IS SOUGHT FOR CARDINAL NOW

As the result of protests by the Evangelical Alliance, Governor Foss' opposition to the ninth regiment's parading in honor of Cardinal O'Connell when he returns to Boston Tuesday and the subsequent request by Bishop Anderson, chairman of the reception committee, that the regiment be withdrawn, it will not march as a military body and the committee is preparing today to call out certain fraternal organizations in uniform for escort duty.

There will be a meeting tonight of those in charge of the reception to the cardinal to complete the arrangements. The question of whether the ninth regiment will march in civilians' clothes will also be considered. Col. John J. Sullivan is commander of the regiment.

Bishop Anderson's statement recommending the withdrawal of the ninth followed a conference between Governor Foss, James J. Phelan, chairman of the parade committee, and James M. Prendegast on Wednesday. The Governor told the committee he was opposed to the parading of the state militia in uniform and carrying arms in honor of any church official. He said he thought it would set an undesirable precedent.

Opposition to the regiment taking part in the parade was started by the Evangelical Alliance at its annual meeting on Jan. 8. Many protests were sent to Governor Foss against the proposed escort duty of the regiment.

There is no state law governing such a contingency, although the Governor, as commander-in-chief of the militia, is supreme in his command.

## DUKE DRIVES TUNNEL TRAIN ON JOURNEY TO VISIT PRESIDENT TAFT

NEW YORK—In order to pay a visit of courtesy to President Taft the Duke of Connaught went to Washington today.

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## RHODE ISLAND GETS NEW CONGRESSMAN BY PLAN

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The Republican plan for dividing the state into three Congress districts, one more than it has now, was made public today by the introduction in the House of a bill by Richard W. Jennings of Cranston, Republican floor leader and chairman of the judiciary committee, to which it was referred.

The city of Providence, now all in one district, will be cut into three parts, each to be in a different district. By the change Republicans say they will be able to elect all three congressmen.

The population of the state is 542,010, and the proposed districts will be as follows: One, 180,342; two, 179,151; three, 183,117. As for Providence, 108,000 of its inhabitants will be in the first district.

IN PLANNING TO PASS TODAY'S MONITOR ALONG BY MAIL WHY NOT MARK SOME ARTICLE WHICH YOU THINK WILL INTEREST THE INTENDED RECIPIENT, THEN WRITE "MARKED COPY" ON THE WRAPPER?

IT WILL HELP MAKE FRIENDS FOR CLEAN JOURNALISM.

POSTAGE REQUIRED FOR MAILING TODAY'S PAPER  
In United States.....1c  
To Foreign Countries.....2c

## MEETING OF STATE LIBRARY CLUB HAS 200 IN ATTENDANCE

At Opening Session in Chelsea Church Address of Welcome Is Made by E. T. Endicott, Chairman of Board

### REPORTS ARE GIVEN

Cooperation With Free Public Library Commission to Be Discussed and Addresses Made by Librarians

More than 200 club members were at the Universalist church, Cary avenue, Chelsea, this morning, when the Massachusetts Library Club opened its January meeting. First came an address welcomed by Eugene F. Endicott, chairman of the board of trustees of the Chelsea public library. The only change in the constitution scheduled was that affecting dues, whereby members whose dues remain unpaid for two years shall cease to be members. Action on this proposed change took effect today.

The report on the year's work of the free public library commission, which was made by Miss Zelma Brown, agent at the meeting, presented conditions as she found them on her appointment and showed what the commission has been able to do since.

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## ITALY IS HESITATING TO RELEASE TURKS BUT FRANCE IS FIRM

(By the United Press)

NANKING—President Sun Yat Sen today received a message from Siang Yang stating that the 2000 imperialist soldiers who mutinied were preparing to come to Nanking and join the republican army. Dr. Sun immediately went into consultation with his advisers to see what steps might be taken to prevent the imperialists from intercepting the mutineers.

A report was circulated this evening that the Manchu princes, despite the opposition of the cabinet, had sounded Japan regarding intervention.

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# Leading Events in Athletic World :- Northwestern Basketball

## THREE SCHOOL TEAMS HOLD A TRIANGULAR TRACK MEET FRIDAY

Boston and Roxbury Latins and Brookline High compete in English High Drill Hall

## BOSTON FAVORITE

For the first time in a number of years there will be more than two schools in competitive track games in the drill hall connected with the English high and Boston Latin schools, when Boston Latin will engage in a triangular meet with Brookline high and Roxbury Latin tomorrow. For many years the Boston high school track and field championships were held in this hall.

The Roxbury Latin is not considered a very strong competitor in spite of the fact that most of the men who were on the 1911 team are back in school. There will be a few stray points which the team should gather, though. The Highland district school boys have been handicapped for their outdoor track was only recently put into shape, and conditions have made it impossible to practice on many occasions.

Track interest at Boston Latin school has greatly increased within the past two years. On any occasion, when track events are on the program, there is always a large following of students present, and this year there are more of them aspiring for places on the team than in former years. Vinal, Soucy, Cusick, Joseph Greene, James Greene and Captain Saladine are expected to score points for the team.

Brookline high has a large squad of candidates out for the team, but the men who made the school a leader in track athletics last season have for the most part graduated and many of them are members of the Harvard freshman track team. Coach Carroll has the candidates practising daily in the municipal gymnasium, but the boys are handicapped as they are not allowed to use spiked shoes. Capt. Philip Nordin, who has done good work as a sprinter for the school, expects his team will give the Latin team a close contest for the leading honors in the meet. Wyman, Dexter, Swett, Johnson, Crory and Goldberg are among those who are expected to do well for Brookline. Goldberg is a freshman who has shown marked ability as a sprinter.

## MANY ENTRIES FOR C. A. C. INDOOR MEET

Over 300 entries are registered for Boston's first indoor track and field meeting to be held by the coast artillery corps in the South armory, Irvington street, Saturday night. Every star of prominence in this section of the country has entered and the 13 relay races promise to be of much interest.

Harvard and Boston Athletic Association teams will meet in one and two-mile team races. The Harvard freshmen will run Boston College, Brown and Holy Cross and Tufts and Massachusetts Agricultural College have also been paired as have a number of school teams. A relay race for military companies has drawn entries from the first, third, sixth, seventh and eighth companies of the coast artillery corps, company II, sixth regiment, and Ft. Andrews. There are a dozen other events in addition to the relay races.

## NINE GAMES FOR SYRACUSE TEAM

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—The football schedule of Syracuse University for 1912 has been announced as follows:

Sept. 28, Hobart at Syracuse.  
Oct. 5, Yale at New Haven; 12, Carlisle at Syracuse; 19, Princeton at Princeton; 26, Nov. 2, Rochester at Syracuse; 9, Lafayette at Easton, Pa.; 16, Colgate at Syracuse; 23, West Point at West Point.

## HICKS TO CAPTAIN B. A. A. SEVEN

Trafford Hicks has been appointed playing captain of the Boston Athletic Association hockey team, now that Ralph Winsor has announced he would not play again this winter. Winsor, however, will supervise the team, but when on the ice Hicks will have charge. There is also some doubt about Ralph Hornblower being able to continue in the game. He has been appointed secretary to Congressman Weeks and should the latter require him in Washington the Unicorn seven will be without another of its stars.

## FAST EXETER TRACK TRIALS

EXETER, N. H.—On the board track of the academy oval Wednesday afternoon Capt. W. J. Bingham ran a trial half-mile in apparently fast time. In trials at the 1000-yard G. Dougherty '14 and J. J. Doherty '13 won their respective heats, untimed. Of the large squad for the 40-yard dash, R. E. Pearsall, H. T. Worthington, E. A. Teschner, all '13, and G. Batten '15 appeared to best advantage.

## STONEHAM ELECTS BOSKUS

STONEHAM, Mass.—Earl Boskus has been elected captain of the Stoneham high school football eleven for 1912.

## COLLEGE COACHES, NO. 64

William M. Hollenback, Pennsylvania State



WILLIAM M. HOLLENBACK

STATE COLLEGE, Pa.—William M. Hollenback, one of the most successful of modern football coaches, ex-American fullback and present coach at Pennsylvania State College, was born in Philipsburg, Pa., Feb. 22, 1886. He attended the high school of that town, played fullback on its football team and graduated in 1903.

In the fall of 1904 Hollenback entered the University of Pennsylvania as a freshman in the Dental school. Here his real football career started and he at once made the varsity eleven, the rule barring freshmen from the varsity not being in existence until 1905. Nineteen hundred and four was a banner year for the Red and Blue and Hollenback was one of the strongest supporters. Harvard was defeated this year for the first time in six years—and the Pennsylvania eleven held the record of an uncrossed goal line. The only score against them was a field goal by Swarthmore.

In 1905, at his initial practise on Franklin field, Hollenback incapacitated himself for football work and soon afterward left college for the year. He returned in 1906, however, and played center on the eleven, holding that position until after the Indian game, when he was shifted back to his old place at fullback. This was the year when Pennsylvania made that wonderful stand against Cornell's most powerful team on record, holding them seven times for down, almost on the goal line, the final score being a 0-0 tie.

In 1907 Hollenback again played on a winning team, this year bringing but one defeat, at the hands of the Carlisle Indians. In 1908 the captaincy of the team was given to Hollenback and a championship eleven resulted. The Red and Blue came through the season without a defeat and with 215 points against 18 points for their opponents. This year Walter Camp selected Hollenback as All-American fullback. Hollenback also had a record of eight touchdowns—the greatest number scored by any individual player of the colleges in 1908.

In the spring of 1909 Hollenback graduated from the dental school and that fall the Penn State eleven secured his services and came through the season undefeated, meeting, beside other strong teams, Pennsylvania and the Carlisle Indians.

In 1910 the call of the West found Hollenback head coach of the Missouri University football team. The season proved successful and the team came out second in the Missouri valley conference.

Penn State again secured him in 1911 and enjoyed the most successful season ever experienced by that institution. In fact Penn State has a claim to the championship, not having suffered defeat, and having gained victories over Pennsylvania, Cornell, Pittsburgh and tieing with the powerful Annapolis eleven. Only eight first downs were scored against them, is the unusual record of this year's team, while a total of 199 points makes insignificant her opponents' 15.

Hollenback credits the success of the team to the wonderful spirit of the 1890 students at that institution, and the conscientious training of the men, and he says that the team has hit its stride and will next season be in a position to cope with any of them.

State college plays every hard game on foreign fields, before a foreign crowd, and after hard railroad trips.

When asked about his system of coaching, Hollenback gave a number of rules and facts, which are given below, as he stated them.

"In the development of a football team the first necessity is a strong defense. A good defense is the best offense a team can have, for when another team cannot gain ground, they become discouraged, and then the game is half won."

"Good football teams are the result of individual sacrifice. The coaches must instill confidence. The men must obey the strictest training and be punctual to all meals and to practise. A good football player must be a good student, and he must give his time exclusively to his studies and football to be a success."

"A man should put his best efforts into the game, if he can play but 15 minutes."

"In coaching a football team, the coach should dwell upon the rudiments of the game. Signal practise should be sacrificed to falling on the ball, tackling the dummy and taking-out the interference."

"The rules may change yearly, but the rudiments of football never change."

"Many coaches dwell too long on signal practise. Signal practise should not be indulged in over 15 or 20 minutes every afternoon."

"The kickoff is very important, but is often overlooked. To make a V and bring the ball up in the center is the best general method of running back the ball. Distance gained by running back the kickoff is as good, if not better, than ground gained from scrimmage."

Mr. Hollenback also spoke about the new game and the new rules.

"The new game is one not only of muscle and brawn, but a player must have the football instinct."

"The new rules handicap the formation of an adequate defense, but there should be some base to fall back on, when a critical point arrives."

"Under the new rules, a successful team must include a good field-goal man. Punts should be used as little as possible, replacing them with short and inside kicks."

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## DEMOCRATS FACING DIVISION IN RANKS AS FUTURE BRIGHTENS

More Conservative Members Oppose Continuing Investigations Believing It May Effect 1912 Results

### ECONOMY AN ISSUE

WASHINGTON—With the possibility of presidential victory ahead of it the Democratic party is facing something of a crisis. The radical and the conservative members in Congress, especially in the House, are divided over the question of continuing the investigations begun in the special session.

The words "radical" and "conservative" used here do not refer to the well marked factions now existing in the party on political issues, but rather to the questions of temperament. Some of the insurgents are conservative, in the meaning given to that word, while some of the conservatives are radical.

It is the judgment of certain men in the party that the investigations have gone far enough. Then are therefore cautioning moderation and telling their associates that nothing good is to come from the continuation of this work. Concretely, the more level-headed men of the party doubt the wisdom of an investigation of the "money trust" as proposed in the resolution of Representative Lindbergh of Minnesota, now being considered by the rules committee. They say that such an investigation would drag along for months, probably until the close of the campaign, and would open the way for some of the more radical men of the party and for outsiders to give the investigation a character that would react against the Democratic presidential ticket.

In other words the conservative leaders of the party, charged with responsibility for party guidance, are anxious to do nothing that will give the Democratic party as a whole a reputation that would invite the hostility of the voters. Among the leaders who are counseling moderation in this respect are Speaker Clark and Representative Underwood, floor leader.

Their attitude has been criticized by some of the more hasty men in the party, who have been quick to say that the view is not wholly disinterested.

How it will come out cannot be predicted. The prevailing impression is that the money trust investigation will be ordered in spite of the opposition of the party leaders. If it should be the Republicans will hope to see the Democrats placed at a disadvantage before the end of the campaign.

Another cause for difference between the radicals and the conservatives is the issue of economy. There is already a deficit of about \$25,000,000. The Democratic House has passed the Sherwood pension bill, which if it should become law would involve an outlay of \$75,000,000 a year, according to estimates of the interior department. It is getting ready to pass a public building bill, carrying something like \$15,000,000 to \$20,000,000. And on top of everything else it is getting ready to pass bills providing for the revision of tariff schedules, the effect of which in a general way will be to reduce the present revenues.

The House leaders view this situation with anxiety. They want the record of the House to be such as will command the Democratic party to the country as a party able to conduct the affairs of the government in a businesslike manner. They do not want the existing deficit increased, because of the use the Republicans would make of such a state of affairs in the campaign.

Just how these two problems—that relating to investigations and that relating to expenditures—are to be worked out is the most serious matter which the Democratic House is facing.

### STATIONERS HEAR TALK ON BUSINESS AT THEIR DINNER

Two hundred members of the Boston Stationers Association held their annual dinner Wednesday night at the Hotel Somerset and listened to addresses by the Rev. Dr. Frederick W. Hamilton, president of Tufts College, and the Rev. Dr. A. Z. Conrad of the Park Street church.

Dr. Hamilton spoke seriously on modern business conditions. His topic was "Our Duty to One Another." One great factor in the cost of living, he declared, is multiplied profits to middlemen in distribution.

After the Rev. Dr. Conrad had kept the audience in roar for half an hour, interspersing a serious thought now and then, Wellington Lockwood told what the national organization, of which he is president, is doing to increase the profits of stationers all over the country.

Previous to the dinner these officers were elected: George C. Whittemore, president; George E. Damon, vice-president; Charles W. Radford, secretary; Frank J. Merrill, treasurer.

### GOV. OSBORN FOR MR. ROOSEVELT

LANSING, Mich.—Gov. Chase S. Osborn, vice-president of the National Republican Progressive League, who recently asked President Taft and Senator La Follette to withdraw from the presidential nomination said today: "I am for Roosevelt for President, first, last and all the time. Roosevelt sentiment is predominant in Michigan."

## BAY STATE NEWS BRIEFS

### WHITMAN

Thomas McGrath and Ernest C. Howard have announced their candidacy for reelection on the board of water commissioners, the former for a three years term and the latter to fill the two year term of A. R. McCallum.

Fred E. Sharpe, clerk of the water department, has nearly completed his report for the year and the accounts will soon be in the hands of the auditors. When he took office there was \$2800 uncollected. In his report this year the amount of uncollected water rates is less than \$375.

### BEVERLY

Work is being rushed along on the Simon houses in ward 5 and that section bounded by Mill, Grant and Baker streets. Most of the houses are well along toward completion. There has been a steady demand for tenements in that section, and many of the houses are occupied before the finishing touches have been put on. A. J. Davis is rushing work on his houses in the Whittemere-avenue neighborhood of Prospect hill and on houses which he is erecting in other sections of the city.

### EVERETT

The annual debate between the boys and girls debating societies of the high schools will be held tonight in the high school hall.

Franklin Lodge, A. O. U. W., Wednesday night installed: Master workman, Thomas J. Collins; foreman, Arthur Bullock; overseer, George Chase; recorder, George N. Thomas; treasurer, John J. Talbot; financier, Anson E. Prescott; guide, James Marsh; inner warden, Sewall Grout; outer warden, James Foote.

### MILTON

The affairs of the Col. Oliver W. Peabody camp 74, S. of V., will be directed by the following newly elected officers: Commander, Orrin P. Doe; vice-commander, Ernest E. Leavitt; junior vice-commander, Peter Cummings; camp council, Edward M. Fletcher, L. M. Bradley and V. G. Brooks; patriotic instructor, Jacob S. Lincoln; secretary, G. T. Morrill; treasurer, Arthur W. Houghton; color bearer, A. D. Snow; guards, Charles A. Cook and Arthur S. Nado.

### MALDEN

Plans for the opening of the Y. M. C. A. membership campaign next week are being made. It is hoped to secure 1000 new members. About 300 are to take part in the campaign. The clock indicator will be placed on the association building tomorrow.

### ABINGTON

The board of trade held a meeting in Grand Army hall Wednesday evening. Supper was served at 6:30 p. m., after which the Hon. Amos T. Saunders of Clinton delivered an address on "The Compensation Law." The committee in charge of the Men and Religion Forward Movement has arranged to hold a series of meetings, the first in the First Congregational church, Sunday afternoon.

### LEXINGTON

The Woman's Alliance will meet this evening in the vestry of the First Parish church and will be addressed by the Rev. Alson H. Robinson of Newton Center. His subject will be "The Passing of the American."

The study class, composed of the women of the various Lexington churches, meets this afternoon in the Episcopal parish house. The subject is "India's Awakening."

### HANOVER

The First Congregational church has made a financial report for the year. A note of \$300 against the parish has been paid and the year closed with all bills paid or provided for. Amounts received were: Collections, \$501.71; interest on fund, \$312.42; sewing circle, \$115; Sunday school, \$118; Christian Endeavor, \$27.80; missionary apportionment, \$60.

### MEDFORD

Trinity Choral Society gave a concert Wednesday night under the direction of Prof. F. G. Fraleigh.

The finance committee of the board of aldermen is to report soon on the matter of a new fire station for the West Medford section. The city has purchased a lot of land near the present fire house.

### ROCKLAND

A meeting is to be held in the rooms of the Y. M. C. A. today, to take steps toward organizing a woman's auxiliary to the association. There will be addresses by Mrs. G. H. Manks of Lawrence, Rev. C. A. Burgess of the Baptist church and others.

### RANDOLPH

The Republican town committee for 1912 has organized with Winthrop B. Atherton, chairman; Dr. John E. Bradley, secretary, and Edmund K. Belcher, treasurer.

### MELROSE

Members of Melrose Lodge of Elks will hold a social evening with whist at Odd Fellows hall tonight. Charles A. Knapp, lecturer, knight, is in charge.

### EAST BRIDGEWATER

A hearing on the petition of the Brockton Gas Light Company will be held Jan. 29 at 7:30 o'clock.

### BROOKLINE

There will be swimming exhibitions in the municipal swimming pool on the evening of Jan. 31 and Feb. 1.

## IN THE REALMS OF MUSIC

### MR. RENAUD REAPPEARS

The Boston Opera Company presented Verdi's "Rigoletto" Wednesday evening, with Mr. Renaud, the French baritone, in the title role. Mr. Renaud made his first Boston appearance of the season and Miss Scottney, the Gilda, sang for the first time in a leading role before a regular subscription audience. Mr. Conti directed the music with the enthusiasm he always shows for a work of Verdi. His stage principals were distributed in the characters as follows:

Gilda ..... Evelyn Scottney  
The Duke ..... Florencio Constantino  
Rigoletto ..... Maurice Renaud  
Sparafucile ..... Jose Mardones  
Maddalena ..... Maria Gay  
Giovanna ..... Florence DeCourcy  
Countess ..... Johanna Morella  
Monterone ..... A. Silli  
Marullo ..... Attilio Pulcini  
Ceprano ..... F. Huddy  
Page ..... Madeline d'Olige  
Borsa ..... Ernesto Giaccone

The enthusiasm of the audience expressed itself in numerous curtain calls for the soprano, tenor and baritone between the acts. The applause for the visiting baritone and for the debuteante soprano was something to make the night memorable. The audiences have been moved to hand-clapping this season only when they have been convinced that the work of the artists was of a high order. Some of the praise may have been bestowed on the company in general for having given up its "Pelleas" affectations and taken hold of opera of melody once more. "Rigoletto" never makes its full impression unless it has a baritone capable of dominating the entire action.

The characters of neither the Duke nor the Jester's daughter have their full dramatic significance if the Jester is not present in all his tragic impressiveness. The plot must be interpreted in consonance with Victor Hugo's conception of it or it is ineffectual. Mr. Renaud, a master of the French school of acting, is the man to picture the character in its original force of outline. There can be some question of this baritone's superiority in the vocal interpretation of the role.

Of course if we say that Maurice Renaud is not a singer, as some who carry a big argumentative broom do, there discussion ends. But if we grant that he is a singer, and though not one of great tonal power, at least one of much technical resource and of shrewd judgment in detail of style, we may argue the point. Mr. Renaud has not the facility for blending action and singing into unity of expression that the Italian artist, Mr. Amato, has. His best acting, and truly it far surpasses that of any other artist who has appeared in the Boston opera performances except Miss Garden and Mr. Scotti, is done between singing moments. Under the tree that flourishes so famously in the closely-built street where the Jester resides, he gave an impressive illusion of being Gilda's father only when he was freed of all grand aria and due embarrassments. As soon as the prompter called him to sing he became a conventional operatic baritone, minding his phrases with the precision of a tyro. Renaud, the actor, vanished. And it was the same way in the scene in the ducal hall. The high moment of the acting was when Rigoletto, the couriers gone, walked to the front of the stage where Gilda was and looked question and answer. Never was drama summarized more powerfully than in that instant. All previous action led up to that reading of the daughter's face by her father; all succeeding action of the tragedy took its impulse therefrom. But the singing of the final air of that scene was mere performance; there was given to it the vocal expert's best, the actor's motions as prescribed.

Mr. Constantino's tenor brightened up to its highest shine, as it always does when it has associate voices worthy of it, and when applause is ringing through the house. It is strange that the Spanish artist always seems such a tolerable actor when there is a Renaud in the cast with him. The tenor's voice is ever interpreting the character whose words it speaks; his action seems well enough in agreement with his vocal interpretation when he stands, as on Wednesday evening, just out of the main light. Mr. Conti's chorus men did their work competently, but unquestionably a former command of tone in shading down to soft from loud is possible in the masked scene in front of Rigoletto's gate. And a more elastic grouping both here and in the hall scene could be studied. The chorus is not maintaining the artistic ground it gained early in the season.

The feminine side of the cast was of uncommon charm in the quartet, where soprano and contralto brilliancy is of such telling consequence. The finale of the opera could hardly be better done with any other group of four artists available in the American operatic world today than by Miss Scottney and Mine. Gay and Messrs. Constantino and Renaud. In all but one scene of "Rigoletto" the soprano is a sidelong artist. Even more than the tenor, she is subordinate to the baritone. But it is necessary to a satisfactory presentation of the opera that she lend beauty of tone to the scenes in which Verdi gave the jester's story lyrical working out. Con-

summate sparkle of tone was given the Wednesday night reading of the Gilda role. And the acting of it was by no means crude and unschooled. What better accomplishment can a young operatic actress have than the ability to stand quietly in her character? The majority of apprentices fill the stage with meaningless walkings to and fro and crowd their action with all sorts of unorganized gestures. Miss Scottney will not be compelled to go through a process of unlearning her stage art. Fortunately her Boston masters took hold of her before she had time to engage

in any guesswork study. She has, therefore, poise, the prime possession of the actress.

The audience gave Miss Scottney applause for her work as a whole, though they gave the largest measure where she least earned it, at the "Caro nome" aria in act two. Tetrazzini herself sometimes disappoints in her principal scene, but everybody knows that she is likely to regain her command the next time. The audience that heard Miss Scottney in her first formal debut could not be sure about her on that point. But of course it were unreasonable to demand three marvels of the new artist when she acted so well for two. She acted the role of Gilda with great credit, and two months ago neither the opera managers nor herself supposed she could act a leading part at all. She sang the music of Gilda as a whole with ease and she gave it its appeal; eight weeks ago she did not regard herself, though the managers did, as a soprano of coloratura destinies.

Miss Alice Nielsen, who was to have taken part in the performance by the Cecilia Society in Symphony hall this evening, will be unable to appear. C. A. Ellis has made arrangements whereby Mme. Caroline Hudson of New York will take Miss Nielsen's place. Mme. Hudson is one of the younger oratorio singers of this country and her work is very highly spoken of.

The Cecilia Society gives its first performance of the season at Symphony hall tonight, presenting "The Damnation of Faust," with three soloists of operatic fame assisting in the dramatic roles of Marguerite, Faust and Mephistopheles. These singers are Miss Alice Nielsen, formerly of the Boston opera company; George Hamlin of the Chicago opera company; and Herbert Witherspoon of the Metropolitan opera of New York. A fourth soloist is L. B. Merrill, who sings the role of Brander. The idea of employing artists of operatic training in the work of Berlioz, which is almost an opera anyway and is sometimes presented in dramatic form, must appeal to the imagination of the concert public. There is opportunity for vocal impersonating in the Cecilia program which the artists selected are not likely to miss.

Mr. Hamlin and Mr. Witherspoon arrived in Boston in time to take part in a soloists' rehearsal of the Berlioz work Wednesday afternoon with the orchestra. Mr. Hamlin began his operatic career this season in Chicago, singing with Miss Mary Garden in Victor Herbert's American opera "Natoma." He is now interested in Wolf-Ferrari's new work, "The Jewels of the Madonna," which had a successful production recently in Chicago in the presence of the composer. Mr. Hamlin is enthusiastic over Wolf-Ferrari's music, because it is of the melodious sort that is grateful to the lyric tenor voice. Asked if he expected to sing with the Boston Opera Company this season, Mr. Hamlin said that he had not heard that he was to sing here; but added that he should be glad to take the part of the American office in "Natoma," if the Boston company ever produced the work. He spoke in high praise of Miss Mary Garden's portraiture of the Indian girl in Herbert's opera, and said that the piece was a favorite with the Chicago public.

Miss Bessie Bell Collier, the violinist who plays at the composers' recital in Jordan hall Saturday afternoon, is a Boston musician. She played with the Boston Symphony orchestra at a concert in Sanders theater, Cambridge, last season and she is scheduled to play with the orchestra at the Brooklyn (N. Y.) concert of the February trip. She is regarded as one of the best equipped violinists the Boston studios have produced.

In reply to protests the admiralty explained that the price tendered by the Thames ironworks was £312,000 a piece for the two ships, but that four firms in other parts of the country had submitted tenders of under £280,000 a piece. The acceptance of the Thames ironworks would therefore have involved considerable loss to the public, besides being a departure from recognized principles. The admiralty intimated, however, that if some substantial firm would intervene and agree to build the cruisers at the Thames ironworks yard at the prices ruling in the trade the order might yet be given to Blackwall. It was understood that a northern firm was willing to do this on certain conditions.

This announcement drew from Arnold Hills, the managing director of the Thames ironworks, a statement in which he alleged that the lower prices referred to by the admiralty were submitted by firms composing a "gun and armor ring"; that these firms had tendered at prices below the actual cost of construction in the hope of destroying competition in the south and eventually recouping themselves out of monopoly profits on guns and armor. Mr. Hills supports his arguments with figures showing the comparative cost of building in different yards and concludes by demanding an investigation by a royal commission or some impartial tribunal. In favor of Mr. Hills' assertions it is argued that the United States and Germany get their armor plates £20 a ton cheaper than Great Britain. On the other hand it is urged that the tender for a ship should be considered as a whole, and that as a matter of fact Great Britain gets her big ships at £87 a ton as compared with £87 a ton in the United States and £90 a ton in Germany.

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The announcement of the Thames ironworks' bid for the two ships was made by the admiralty, who will present the thanks of the admiralty to the firm which has just completed so fine a battleship as the "Thunderer," which should vanish out of existence. No statistics are more fallacious than those for the comparative cost of ships, especially when the comparison is extended to different nations.

The higher cost of construction in the Thames is said to be primarily due to the difference in conditions of wages and labor in the north and in the south. The northern yards work for a 53-hour week; in the Thames ironworks a 48-hour week has been the rule for the last 15 years. It is understood that the anonymous northern firm which informed the admiralty of its willingness to build

the admir



## MILL AGENTS MEET IN BOSTON TO FIX ON PLAN TO END STRIKE

(Continued from page one)

number of employees who entered the gates of the Arlington mills today.

The Upper Pacific mill, which has never been closed entirely, had a larger number of hands at opening time than on any previous morning, but less than 25 per cent of its full complement.

There was no greater demand for food at the strikers' soup kitchens today than heretofore. About 500 were supplied with food yesterday at the Franco-Belgian soup kitchen. Supplies so far have been donated in greater amount than needy operatives require.

Statements by strike leaders today indicated that they will be wary of entering into further negotiations with mill agents following the collapse of the arbitration conference at the Lawrence city hall last night. All but two of the mill agents stayed away from the conference which had been arranged by the state board of conciliation and arbitration.

Charles G. Wood of the state board said there was a misunderstanding among the agents as to the time of the meeting, but the strikers charge a breach of faith and repeat their statements that they will not treat with the owners unless the latter negotiate with the operatives as a whole.

Those of the mill agents who did come to city hall announced that they were prepared to negotiate with their own employees separately but not otherwise. The strikers would not listen to this proposition and the mill agents left. Many of the mills were not represented. The conference itself consisted mainly of explanations and reiterated demands.

Indications that the American Woolen Company might come to terms with its employees independently of the other corporations affected were given in a statement made by the representatives of that company to the state board of arbitration. The statement follows:

"We are not authorized by the board of directors to make any statement or settlement to bind the company. We are informed that a committee of our men were coming to see Mr. Wood with regard to a settlement, and had an appointment which they would have kept, except for this meeting (the conference at city hall).

"We are now expecting them to come and we are going to confer with them in an endeavor to settle."

### Another Peace Meeting

Despite the failure of the state board of conciliation and arbitration to get the mill owners and strikers together in Lawrence last night the board has not given up hope of bringing about arbitration. It was announced today that efforts are being made to arrange another meeting.

William M. Wood, president of the American Woolen Company, says Dudley M. Holman, secretary to Governor Foss, misrepresented the facts of the Lawrence strike situation in a letter sent by the secretary to Mary Boyle O'Reilly, a newspaper writer, yesterday.

Mr. Holman, in his letter, which was published, thanked Miss O'Reilly for "uncovering" conditions in Lawrence and urged her to continue. He scored the mill owners, discussed mill profits, and said that he reported to the Governor that so far as he could find "one man was responsible for the present situation in Lawrence." Mr. Wood was the man he meant. Mr. Wood's statement, issued today, follows:

"I am amazed at Mr. Holman's statements. They are not only wicked and cruel, but they misrepresent the situation. The American Woolen Company never has paid one cent of dividends on its common stock. It has paid 7 per cent only on its preferred stock, and this rate of dividend never has been increased. During this time, while the dividend rate has remained the same, the wages paid to the operatives have been four times increased voluntarily on the part of the company and without request by the employees."

In the face of these known facts, Mr. Holman makes the astounding statement, C. I. P. increased 20 per cent. Dividends increased 100 per cent." As the basis of his assertion, he includes the common stock, on which no dividend ever has been paid. The truth is that the preferred stock in 1902, on which alone dividends were paid, was \$20,000,000, and the dividend \$1,000,000. In 1911 the preferred stock was \$40,000,000, and the dividend, still 7 per cent, \$2,800,000. These dividends are only in part from the mills located in Lawrence; they come as well from our mills located in other sections.

"Just why at this particularly perilous time Mr. Holman should publish a statement at once so unjust and so incendiary, I am at a loss to explain. I cannot believe it will meet with the commendation of good citizens, who are struggling under adverse circumstances to settle the great controversy which is now being waged and which gives all of us such great anxiety."

A public protest against the mill owners and sympathy with the Lawrence textile strikers is to be expressed at a mass meeting to be held in Fenwick hall by the Socialist party of Boston tomorrow night.

Handbills being distributed by the socialists today bear this invitation: "Come and hear the true story of the strike."

The principal speaker, it is advertised, will be Joseph J. Ettor, leader of the Lawrence operatives. James F. Carey, state secretary of the Socialist party, also will speak.

## PASSAGE IS URGED OF BILL FOR DIRECT VOTE ON SENATORS

(Continued from page one)

tive years his name shall be dropped from the list of voters. He shall not be entitled to vote again until he has been registered and qualified in the same manner as though he had never voted.

Frederick T. Fuller of Walpole has a petition and bill which provides that the poll tax of a citizen shall be \$8. This poll tax is to be abated \$2 if the citizen votes at the state election and \$2 more if he votes at the primary preceding. It is also to be abated in a similar manner if he attends the city or town elections and the primary preceding. Consequently, if the voter has voted at all four he will not have to pay a poll tax.

The bill provides also that the poll tax of an alien shall be \$2. The author believes that his bill, if enacted, would encourage aliens to become citizens, as it would provide a way of escaping a poll tax. It would also encourage citizens to register and vote.

## MR. BRANDEIS TO BE CONGRESS WITNESS AT STEEL INQUIRY

WASHINGTON — Inquiry into the operation by the United States Steel Corporation of its subsidiary railroads in the Lake Erie and Superior and Birmingham districts is to be resumed next week by the House steel investigating committee.

A witness before the committee, probably on Monday, will be Louis D. Brandeis of Boston, who has been making a study of railroad rate problems, particularly the Steel Corporation's transportation rates and methods.

Richard H. Gray, an iron and steel dealer of San Francisco, told the Stanley committee that in 1906 he was blocked by the Shelby Steel Tube Company of Pittsburgh, a subsidiary of the United States Steel Corporation, in his efforts to fulfill a contract with the navy department for the repair of the gunboat Bennington.

"We are now expecting them to come and we are going to confer with them in an endeavor to settle."

## NAVY TO DROP COLLISION CASE

WASHINGTON — It is not probable that any formal action will be taken against the Hamburg-American Steamship Company by the navy department for the damage done the armored cruiser Colorado by the liner Cleveland in Honolulu yesterday.

This statement was made at the navy department today, following the receipt of a cablegram detailing the damage to the Colorado and saying that the collision was due to the passing away of the pilot of the Cleveland. The Colorado, on which a gun turret was sprung and several armor plates loosened, will be hurried to dry dock for repairs.

## MR. MELLEN MUST DEFEND RATES

NEW YORK — Attorneys for the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad were notified today that they will have to produce C. S. Mellen, the president, before the upstate public service commission in February to show cause why the rates charged to commuters in the vicinity of New York should not be made laws to govern steamships, even though their course be entirely within the waters of such state.

Mr. Barnes said his company would gladly take all the passengers it could, but it is sometimes a physical impossibility. The company does not fear supervision, he said, but it does not want it. It is already under rigid supervision by the steamboat inspectors, Mr. Barnes declared.

Charles B. Barnes, Jr., opposed the bill for the Nantasket Beach Steamboat Company. He said the bill would be contrary to the United States law and contrary to the policy of the United States and of Massachusetts. The federal government has exclusive jurisdiction over the sea and over all the navigable waters, he said. No state can make laws to govern steamships, even though their course be entirely within the waters of such state.

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Chairman Stevens of the commission asked Mr. Mellen to appear yesterday and he ignored the request. Mr. Stevens says that the rates seem excessive and that unless Mr. Mellen appears and gives a good reason for the charges a reduction will be ordered.

## MAYOR DOES NOT SPEAK FOR BILL

Mayor John F. Fitzgerald of Boston did not appear at the State House today on his petition for a repeal of the law that gives one fourth of the liquor license fees to the state, but the Hon. Joseph J. Corbett of the law department of the city of Boston spoke for the bill. Byron E. Johnson, former mayor of Waltham, was opposed to it and tried to get the committee to transfer the bill to the committee on ways and means.

## WOMEN ASK NO TAX ON POTATOES

Members of the Woman's Homestead Association yesterday passed resolutions asking "That the tax on imported potatoes of 25 cents per bushel be taken off; that the tariff on butter and eggs from Canada be indefinitely suspended." A copy of the resolutions was sent to President Taft.

## FARM PROFIT IS \$44,000

WALLA WALLA, Wash.—A profit of \$44,000 in three years has just been realized by J. K. Wilson, of this city in disposing of his ranch of 220 acres, four miles west of Dayton, to Frank Hoskins, also of this city. Mr. Wilson traded his property to Hoskins for 907 acres of Whitman county land.

## MORE STATE AID SOUGHT FOR TWO TRADES SCHOOLS

The legislative committee on education today heard the statements by officials of the New England textile school and Worcester Polytechnic Institute who are seeking larger state assistance.

The New Bedford school is seeking \$20,000 for maintenance on a condition that the city gives \$10,000 more. William E. Hatch, superintendent, said an addition to the building had used up the money available. He said there had been some criticism of the amount of ornamentation on this building. The property had not been mortgaged, but money had been borrowed on the personal notes of the trustees. The investment in the school represented \$300,000 and about \$80,000 of it had been contributed by machinery manufacturers.

Charles G. Washburn of Worcester favored an annual appropriation of \$50,000 for the Worcester Polytechnic Institute, coupled with the condition that 40 free scholarships shall be granted to Massachusetts boys. There was no opposition to either measure.

## MAYOR AGAIN URGES STATE CONTROL FOR STEAMER COMPANIES

Mayor Fitzgerald spoke today before the legislative committee on railroads for his own petition that steamboat companies operating within the state shall be placed under the control of the railroad commission.

He said that no one has jurisdiction over the steamboats at present. He denied he had any feeling against the Nantasket Beach Steamboat Company, as was charged last year when the bill was defeated in the Senate.

The mayor said that on one day last year he had counted more than 200 people who were left on the wharf after the boat had gone and who were obliged to wait an hour for another boat. On one trip last summer the Mayflower of that line carried 2365 passengers, he said.

At Nantasket one can get a car for Brockton up to 10:30 p. m., but the last boat for Boston leaves at 9:40. Yet the people of Boston, the mayor said, pay 60 per cent of the cost of maintaining the park at Nantasket and the steamboat company pays nothing. Popular excursions are run in other cities at 10 and 15 cents, yet this company charges 50 cents for the round trip, was another of the mayor's contentions.

Charles B. Barnes, Jr., opposed the bill for the Nantasket Beach Steamboat Company. He said the bill would be contrary to the United States law and contrary to the policy of the United States and of Massachusetts. The federal government has exclusive jurisdiction over the sea and over all the navigable waters, he said. No state can make laws to govern steamships, even though their course be entirely within the waters of such state.

Mr. Barnes said his company would gladly take all the passengers it could, but it is sometimes a physical impossibility. The company does not fear supervision, he said, but it does not want it. It is already under rigid supervision by the steamboat inspectors, Mr. Barnes declared.

## CITY CLUB WILL HEAR MORE MUSIC

Through the efforts of the Opera Club and the cooperation of Henry Russell, director of the Boston opera company, there will be another evening of grand opera at the Boston City Club tonight.

The following artists will entertain: Edward Lankow, baritone; Raoul Romano, tenor; Gaston Barreau, tenor; Giovanni Polose, baritone; Rafael Diaz, tenor; Max Kaplick, tenor; Leonardo Olshansky, bass; Cesare Clandestini, pianist.

The numbers will be announced by Howard White. There will be a dinner at which William F. Fitzgerald will preside.

## VETERANS AT A BANQUET

About 20 members of the Massachusetts Association of New Hampshire Veterans held their annual banquet at the Crawford house last evening. James H. Burpee, president of Medford, and William W. Fish, secretary, of West Somerville, were reelected. O. W. Dimock was chosen vice-president; E. L. Goodwin of Boston, George K. Russell and Maj. D. W. Gould, executive committee.

## SINGLE RAIL CHARTER ASKED

E. Moody Boynton spoke before the legislative committee on railroads today in favor of his petition for the revival of his charter for the Boynton Single Rail Construction & Terminal Railway Company. He dwelt on the technical phase of his invention and told of benefits he said would result from the establishment of such a line.

## BOY WHO LOST OARS FOUND

John Foster, the East Boston youth who lost his oars while rowing near the docks last night and was swept down the harbor, was found on Governors Island this morning. He had gone ashore on the island about 9 o'clock last night and was given shelter by "Sailor" Brown, one of the campers there.

## FIREBOAT CONTRACTS LET

QUINCY, Mass.—The Fore River Shipbuilding Company has just received a contract to build a fireboat for the city of Seattle, Wash.

## DUKE DRIVES TUNNEL TRAIN ON JOURNEY TO VISIT PRESIDENT TAFT

(Continued from page one)

velous." At the train floor, electric engine 23 was waiting, attached to the private car Sygnat, and the duke and Colonel Lowther, his aide, got into the motor. The duke took the lever and ran the motor and car through the tunnel under the Hudson river to the Manhattan transfer station at Harrison, N. J. He said the tunnels under the river and the station were "the most marvelous piece of engineering" he had ever seen.

WASHINGTON—The Duke of Connaught will arrive from New York at 4:20 o'clock this afternoon. The duke will be taken in White House automobile from the station to the British embassy, after being greeted by the embassy staff and Major Butt, military aide and personal representative of the President. Five o'clock is the hour set for the reception of the duke by President Taft in the blue room of the White House. The duke will be escorted from the embassy by a squadron of the fifteenth cavalry from Ft. Meyer, the crack troop of the "President's Own."

"God Save the King" will be played by a mounted military band stationed at the White House portico when the duke arrives. Mrs. Taft will serve tea in the red room. Cabinet officers and their wives have been invited.

Returning to the embassy the cavalry escort will leave the duke and President Taft, with Major Butt, will return the call of the royal visitors. Tonight Ambassador Bryce gives a dinner to 30 guests in honor of the duke. A reception to ambassadors and supreme court judges will follow before the duke returns to New York. Late this evening the duke will be the guest of the National Press Club at an informal reception.

## GRAND TRUNK URGED BY SALEM OFFICIALS TO ENTER THAT CITY

Salem wants the Grand Trunk to go through that city and a special committee headed by Mayor Rufus D. Adams went before Edward H. Fitzhugh, vice-president of the Grand Trunk, George C. Jones, general manager of the Central Vermont road, and Cy Warman, assistant to Mr. Fitzhugh, in a conference at the Hotel Touraine, today, to plead for the selection of that route if the Canadian railroad gains admittance to Boston.

Besides Mayor Adams, Salem's committee consists of William F. Cas and Edmund G. Sullivan, officers of the Salem Board of Trade; William S. Felton of the harbor commission.

Mayor Adams explained the advantages offered by the city in general. The officers of the Board of Trade spoke of the business of the Grand Trunk would get by going that way and Mr. Felton told of the improvements in Salem harbor that are contemplated.

## E. D. COLLINS TO BE CONFIRMED IN JOINT LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Adoption of an order for a joint session of the Massachusetts House and Senate for the qualification of Edward D. Collins of South Boston as a member of the executive council is looked for today or Friday. Mr. Collins was elected by the Senate on Wednesday, receiving 33 out of 35 votes. He was elected by the House 30 to 25.

In the Senate on Wednesday the committee on legal affairs reported leave to withdraw on the petition that June 17, Bunker Hill day, be made a legal holiday.

The Senate postponed further consideration of the railroad drinking cup bill Tuesday next, on motion of Senator Halley. The latter offered this amendment: "Each tank containing water shall be plainly lettered as follows: 'Notice—Passengers may procure drinking cups from the conductor and brakeman upon request. No charge.'

The bill to prohibit trust companies, their officers or agents, from receiving money or gifts as inducements for making a loan was postponed to Wednesday next on motion of Senator Stowe of Hampden.

## SECURITIES FOUND INTACT

NEW YORK—Workers tunneling into the Equitable Life building ruins today opened two of the four great vaults of the Mercantile Safe Deposit Company and permitted box-holders to remove millions of dollars worth of securities found intact.

## COMBINED BOARDS TO MEET

An election of officers will be held this afternoon at the annual dinner of the Massachusetts Association of boards of health in the Hotel Brunswick. Papers will be read by Prof. T. P. Gorham of Brown University and Prof. Earl B. Phelps. A discussion will follow.

## EDUCATION IS CHIEF FACTOR IN AMERICAN PHILIPPINE POLICY

Praise for the efficiency of American teachers and for their assistance toward the development of education in the Philippines was voiced this morning in a talk given by W. K. Bachelder, division superintendent of education in the Philippines, to the students of the High School of Commerce. James E. Downey, headmaster, introduced the speaker, who said in part:

"The progress which has been made along educational lines in the Philippines is wonderful. One of the most encouraging features of the work on the island is the hard work and splendid efficiency of many Americans, who are giving the best part of their lives to the inauguration of a new era in the Philippines."

The chief factor in carrying out the policy of our government has been education. Our purpose in the Philippines has been and is the teaching of English. There are 30 different provinces in the islands and many more than that number of dialects are spoken, and often a considerable variation may be found in adjoining towns. More people are speaking English today than ever spoke Spanish at one time. On Jan. 11, 1913, English is to be made the official language of the country.

"The islands are divided into 36 school divisions, each one of which has a division superintendent of schools. American teachers, of whom there are 750, supervise the work of the Philippino teachers or teach in the university. All instruction below the high school is given by native teachers, of whom we have about 9000."



# Classified Advertisements

RATES—One insertion 12c a line; three or more insertions, 10c a line. No advertisement taken for less than three lines.

## HOTELS

## HOTELS

## HOTEL SEVILLE

MADISON AVENUE AND 29TH STREET, NEW YORK

Adjacent to the principal shops and theatres—but JUST away from ALL the noise. A very desirable, quiet family hotel with all modern conveniences at moderate prices.

PARTICULARLY ATTRACTIVE TO LADIES AND FAMILIES.

## TRANSIENT RATES

Single Rooms (with use of bath), \$1.50 per day. Room and Private Bath, \$2.50 per day upwards. Double Room and Bath (two persons), \$3.00 to \$6.00 per day. Any size suite at proportionate rates.

DAINTY RESTAURANT AND CAFE. EDWARD PURCHAS, Manager. Map of New York and hotel booklet upon application.

## REAL ESTATE—FLORIDA

FLORIDA ORANGE GROVES  
LAND, OTHER PLANTS—In all parts of state; large list at disposal. NEW MCGREGORY, 330 Old So. bldg., Boston.

## REAL ESTATE MORTGAGES

PRIVATE INDIVIDUAL will purchase others' interest in unsettled estates or loans on same anywhere. Box 3198, Boston.

## NEW ENGLAND FARMS

LELAND FARM AGENCY—Weekly circular freely, a postal brings it. Dept. 76, P. F. Leland, 31 Milk st.

## ROOMS

HUNTINGTON AVE., 208, bet. Norway and Mass. ave.—Front square room and back, for 1 or 2 persons; heated. J. M. EASTMAN.

NORWAY ST., 19, suite 5, near Huntington ave.—Light front parlor and connecting room; steam heat, kitchen privy.

## ROOMS—CHICAGO

WEST 21ST ST., 210, New York—Furnished, adjoining room, in a quiet residential; private family. BRITISHAM.

## PUBLIC STENOGRAHERS

PUBLIC STENOGRAHERS HATHAWAY & MEYER, 53 State St., Rm. 1011. Special prices on manuscript work.

## DENTISTRY

DR. HERMAN E. KAHN 138 Huntington, Boston. Box 280, Boston.

DR. C. FRANKLIN HARTT, 1006 Masonic Temple, Chicago. Phone Central 5881.

A DENTIST in any city will be benefited by having his professional card appear in this column. Ten cents per line per insertion.

## MUSICAL INSTRUCTION

MARION TYLER Voice Placing, Developing and Interpretation. Also Voice Placing for Dramatic, Lecturing, etc. 402 Kimball Hall, Tel. Drexel 2651, Chicago.

## EUROPEAN ADVERTISING

MUSICAL INSTRUCTION

FLORENCE A. GOODRICH Composer of the Synthetic Series of piano pieces. Small Suite for Small Hands, Album of Piano Studies.

Paris, France, 4 Square Saint Ferdinand Instruction in all music branches.

## CURB FOR SENSATIONAL PRESS IS PROPOSED BY FRENCH PLAN

Taking into consideration the modern trend of newspapers in the United States, the *Century* magazine, in "Topics of the Time," puts forth the idea of legal restrictions to safeguard individual rights along the lines of similar legislation in France. The article is as follows:

FRENCH justice, like that of England, pursues downright libel with a directness and a speed which, as a rule, afford reparation during the lifetime of the victim. But, owing to the proverbial brilliancy and ingenuity of French journalists, the law of libel is not a shield against wit and ridicule. So, as a protection against innuendo, and against misrepresentation through carelessness or malicious cleverness, the law insures to every citizen a means of retorting in kind. If his actions, his opinions, and his personality are made the subject of comment in a newspaper, he has the right to submit an article embodying his own version of what happened, his views stated in his own terms, and his resentment of personal references; and he may command free publication of it to the extent of double the space of the offending article; and if that should not satisfy his defensive purpose, he may extend his contribution at a very low, fixed rate of payment; in addition, he is entitled to the same type for headlines and text, and the same place in the newspaper in which the original article was displayed.

When a newspaper refuses to comply with the terms of the law, the French courts will at least enforce damages. As recently as the middle of last December, Captain Dreyfus, of unhappy memory, was awarded, on appeal, damages of 2500 francs against a Paris newspaper which refused to print his reply to offensive statements.

It has happened that persons who have felt aggrieved over severe criticism of the fruits of their talent have strayed prudence in defending themselves, as when the author of a drama which was written down by a prominent critic in the leading review of France compelled that periodical to offer the complete text of his play to the judgment of its readers. Doubtless with the purpose of preventing such excessive zeal, the French Senate has been considering a revision of the newspaper law limiting

the right to free answer to 50 lines for an assault of greater brevity than that, and in longer cases granting a reply equal to the length of the original article.

Does not the French law, in the proposed revised form, offer a useful suggestion to the lawmakers of America? In these days, when the interests of the consumers of sugar, oil, beef, iron and tobacco are being strenuously guarded by the government, is it not worth while to do something for the protection of private character? Time was when character was regarded as a valuable part of a citizen's property; but today it would seem to be rather the property of such newspapers as choose to serve it up for the mercantile purpose of gaining or maintaining a circulation large enough to attract the advertisement of the honest merchant.

With such a law the day of the brief and obscure "correction" to a column of misrepresentation would begin to wane. Every American is familiar with the method which is part of newspaper license and infallibility. A perfect example of it was afforded recently by a widely published statement that the most famous actress in the world, though long a happy grandmother, was about to marry a very young actor in her company. As an indignant denial by the actress was cabled to New York on the day the story was uttered, the columns of worked-up gossip and scandal that were printed on the second day could be credited only to wanton "enterprise." On the third day the newspaper which had been foremost in keeping the scandal going stated in a few undisplayed and modest words that the actress had denied the report.

But the best effect of such a law would be its influence for a revival of old-time notions of self-respect. For many years the power of newspaper exploitation, evasion and suppression has been wielded with such unflagging force that silence on the part of the "raw material" has come to be regarded as both prudent and respectable. Silence, or humble appeal, from the victims is a basic factor in the success of the sensational business. This is proved by the fact that in those parts of the country where such silence is not popular the New York brand of yellow journalism could not exist, and is never seen except with the aid of "interstate commerce."

With such a law, newspapers that are shaped to enlarge the personal and political importance of their owners would experience a vigorous recoil from the flinging of "scare head-lines" and big type at every character and ambition regarded as an obstacle to the owner's preference. Inability to command the last word of "argument" in his own newspaper would exert a cautionary in-

A great deal might be said for such a law, and little against it except that it would conflict with the commercial

## WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

## Quimby's Candy Shop

## Friday and Saturday

1,000 POUNDS CHOCOLATE SEC-  
ONDS, slightly scratched, 2 lbs. 25c

NUT CARAMELS, per lb., 15c

MOLASSES KISSES, per lb., 10c

BUTTER CREAM, per lb., 25c

SATURDAY SPECIAL, full pound box of regular 20c, quality 2 lbs. 25c

FRUITS AND CANDIES, 29c

GRANULATED SUGAR TO PUR-  
CHASE, per lb., 5c

5c PORTLAND STREET.

## HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

## Warm Your Feet

With the Henderson Foot Warmer. Retains the heat for 20 hours.



50c at factory, or \$1.

FRENCH AND MUSIC practically and correctly taught by an experienced teacher; special attention given to children and beginners. MRS. TURNER, 163 E. 36th st., New York.

TEACHING GOVERNERS. French, German, seeks position; unquestionable references; state particulars. CHAS. KRAMER, 107 Portland st., Philadelphia, Pa.

TYPIST experienced, desires employment; copying, addressing etc. MISS CREEFIE H. CHAPMAN, 104 West Side ave., Elmira, N. Y.

TYPIST experienced, also making multi-graph machines; seeks position; wishes to teach. KATHIE K. YOUNG, care of Mrs. TURNER, 163 E. 36th st., New York.

TEACHING GOVERNERS. French, German, seeks position; unquestionable references; state particulars. CHAS. KRAMER, 107 Portland st., Philadelphia, Pa.

WORKING housekeeper or mother's helper; American Protestant, young, desires position where trustworthiness, capacity and personal interest in duties will be appreciated. MISS M. GILES, York and Poplar sts., Amber, Pa.

YOUNG WOMAN, refined, educated, desirous of position. HARRIET CONY, 104 West 14th st., New York.

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For a free advertisement write your "wants" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2.

# Classified Advertisements

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN ON THIS PAGE TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

The advertisements upon this page are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

## BOSTON AND N. E.

### SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

POSITION wanted to take charge of soda fountain, ice cream and confectionary department; 10 years' experience; some knowledge of bookkeeping; good references; know every detail of the work; systematic and successful manager. P. M. EDWARDSON, 251 Columbus ave., suite 18, Boston, Tel. Tremont 286-W.

RETAIILER—Wanted: chemist; \$12. Mention No. 6576. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2900.

SALESMAN: experienced, desires position with progressive house, where ability will be appreciated. Box 100, Tremont 27.

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SALESMAN (books) and clerk, age 21, single, residence Melrose \$12; good references. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2900.

SALESMAN or manager, age 22, married, residence Roxbury, \$18-20, excellent experience in wholesale and retail clothing business. Mention No. 6565. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2900.

SALESMAN, shipper and clerk (35), single, residence Everett: \$12-18; will go anywhere. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2900.

SALESMAN or manager, age 22, married, residence Roxbury, \$18-20, excellent experience in wholesale and retail clothing business. Mention No. 6565. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2900.

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SALESMAN—Registered pharmacist desires position as salaried man; no proposition considered; excellent experience; good references; energetic and a hustler. M. S. KALE, 1967 Washington st., Boston, Tel. Tremont 2900.

SALESMAN—Young man (22), desires position as salesmen; or to learn business; LITCHFIELD, No. 52, Somerville, L. T. 2900.

SALESMAN, 10 years' experience as salesmen and in handling office detail, desires position in either line. G. S. JAYNE, 42-44 Tremont st., Boston, Tel. Tremont 2900.

SECRETARY: Position wanted as secretary or in some capacity in which a thorough knowledge of accounting and commercial law would be of value. Address CECIL L. DAWSON, 1035 Boylston st., Boston, Tel. Tremont 2900.

SHIPPER—Experienced young man (20) wishes position with large wholesale house; opportunity for advancement. LLOYD D. COLE, 15 Winter st., West Somerville, Mass., 2900.

ATTENDANT—Position wanted by young man experienced in commercial photographic work; would consider position in stock house or machine shop work. WALTER S. JORDAN, 202 Washington st., Weymouth, Mass., 2500.

SODA FOUNTAIN BROTHER would like position on poultry farm; gentleman's estate; thoroughly experienced; any location. Mrs. E. H. HIGGINS, box 129, Hopkinton, Mass., 3000.

STENOGRAPHER and assistant bookkeeper, age 27, married, residence Lynn \$12-18, good experience and reference. Mention No. 6647. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2900.

STENOGRAPHER, 21, good ability, first class references. E. MORROW, 294 Dudley st., Roxbury, Tel. 3296-M.

STENOGRAPHER, young graduate St. John's Academy, desires position in teaching; chance for advancement; good references. A. H. WAINSTON, St. Avon st., Somerville, Mass., 3100.

STENOGRAPHER, 10 years' experience, good references; wants position with Paulina Boston, New York; A1 references. EDWARD HOWARD, 1516 Stiles st., Philadelphia, Tel. Tremont 2900.

STOCK CLERK, wholesale houses (28), single, residence Jamaica Plain \$12, will go anywhere. Mention No. 6565. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2900.

STUDENT (colored) in a missionary school wants afternoon work; experience in house cleaning, painting and whitening. JOSEPH N. CALLENDER, Westminster, Tel. Tremont 2900.

STUDENT (colored) wants work afternoons; will clean windows, or any other kind of house cleaning. Address E. LEWIS, 9 Westminster st., Boston, Tel. Tremont 2900.

STUDENT, 19, wishes employment of any kind, either restaurant, cook, room and board, clerk or work for room and board. J. NEILL, 139 Chandler st., Boston, Tel. Tremont 2900.

TEAMSTER and grocer's clerk (26), married, residence Boston: \$12-18. Mention No. 6600. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2900.

TEAMSTER, expert, acquainted in Boston and vicinity, wants position; willing to do any kind of work to get position; all letters answered; temperate; best references. B. C. HOLBROOK, 109 W. Springfield st., Boston, Tel. Tremont 2900.

TEAMSTER and painter's helper, age 29, married, residence Wollaston, \$12-18, will go anywhere. Mention No. 6575. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Tremont 2900.

CHAMBER MAID AND LAUNDRESS, thoroughly competent, wishes position. MISS BELL, Emp. Office, 52 Fayette st., Boston, Tel. Tremont 2900.

FRESH SINGER (sight reader) desires a position in a church quartet or chorus near Boston. Address W. F. ROLLINS, 292 Washington pk., Newtonville, Mass., 3000.

TIPIST, experienced desires evening entertainment; circulars, addressing envelopes. THOS. J. GUINEY, 4 Palmer st., Roxbury, Mass., 2900.

VIOLINIST in orchestra (47), married, residence Malden: \$20-25 week; also experienced in selling musical instruments; reliable references; wants position. M. No. 6642. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2900.

WATCHMAN (36), married, residence Everett: \$18; good references. Mention No. 6556. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2900.

WOOD PATTERN MAKER, worker and supervisor, 40 years' experience, good references; \$100 per month. M. No. 6588. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2900.

COMPANION HOUSEKEEPER—American woman, good references; wants position as housekeeper for elderly lady or couple; as companion for lady. HARRIET F. SMALL, 679 Tremont st., Boston, Tel. Tremont 2900.

COMPANION—Situation wanted by middle-aged woman as companion or attendant on an elderly man or woman. M. No. 6587. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2900.

COMPANION—Situation wanted by middle-aged woman as companion or attendant on an elderly man or woman. M. No. 6588. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2900.

WORK wanted by unmarried man (31); good references; second best references. M. No. 6590. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2900.

YOUNG MAN (37) desires position with reliable store, retail or wholesale, that would appreciate effort; good references; can furnish excellent references. MAURICE LEVISON, care Waltham Supply Co., Waltham, Mass., 2900.

YOUNG MAN (30), 4 years' experience, good references; wants position in wholesale house. GEORGE E. BEHRY, 23 Washington st., Somerville, Mass., 27.

YOUNG MAN (21) wished position where he can learn a trade. MORRIS KRAUTZ, 162 Tremont st., New Haven, Conn., 27.

YOUNG MAN (30), 4 years' experience, good references; wants position in wholesale house. GEORGE E. BEHRY, 23 Washington st., Somerville, Mass., 27.

## BOSTON AND N. E.

### SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

YOUNG MAN, 18, desires position in wholesale house as assistant shipper or office clerk, experienced. In same; \$12 to start. JOHN OATER, Jr., 61 Columbus ave., Boston, Tel. Tremont 2900.

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# World's Latest Financial News

## HESITATING TONE PLAINLY SEEN IN PRICE MOVEMENTS

Less Optimistic Feeling Entertained Is Reflected in Stock Market—East Boston Land a Local Feature

## LONDON IS STEADY

Stocks opened weak on the New York Stock Exchange this morning. The pressure was not severe and stocks seemed to ease off from want of support more than anything else. There is less talk of a melon cutting by the Reading and some now think that there may not be such a distribution after all. In any event the sentiment is less optimistic and stocks reflect the feeling. St. Paul this morning was not influenced in the expected dividend reduction, but on the contrary moved up fractionally.

Business generally has shown a tendency to decline or mark time and with the numerous uncertainties prevailing and the expected political upheaval this year traders are inclined to move cautiously. The market which a short time ago was upward bound now presents a distinctly hesitating tendency. At the end of the first half hour this morning the market was stronger.

East Boston land showed some life on the Boston exchange. There was considerable trading in the stock and the price advanced accordingly. New England Telephone also had a good early advance.

After moderate gains had been made by the active stocks trading became very quiet. St. Paul opened up 1/8 at 108 1/2 and sold above 109. American Cotton Oil was strong. It opened up 1/4 at 49 1/2 and advanced more than a point before receding.

Gains of a good fraction to a point were made by Reading, Steel and Union Pacific.

On the local exchange East Boston Land continued in active demand. It opened up 1/4 at 14 1/2 and rose to 15 before midday. New England Telephone was up 1/2 at the opening at 160 1/2 and rose a point. North Butte was weak. The rest of the market was very quiet.

There was little change in quotations and the trading was exceedingly quiet in the afternoon. Union Pacific crossed 168 in New York. United Fruit was weak on the local exchange.

LONDON—The markets were listless but fairly steady at the closing of the official session. Home rails ended at top prices. The American department had a hard tone with the exception of Reading.

There was a good market for Canadian Pacific on the favorable earnings reported by the company. Foreign securities were tame and dealings in Chinese bonds are becoming nominal.

Mining shares closed heavy. Rio Tintos show a net loss of 1/4 per cent at 69 1/2.

Realizing sales took place in rubber stocks on the idea that heavy supplies of the staple now pending in the market may not be easily absorbed.

The Continental bourses are irregular.

## CHICAGO STOCKS

	Opening	High	Low	Last
Amer Can	124	124	123	124
do pf	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Booth Fisheries	45	47 1/2	45	47 1/2
Chicago City Railways	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2
Commonwealth Edison	128	129	128	129
Chicago Subway	14	14	14	14
Chicago Tunnel Trust	49 1/2	50	49 1/2	50
Chicago Railways No 1	101	101	101	101
do No 2	37	37	37	37
do No 3	104 1/2	11	104 1/2	11
Diamond Match	108 1/2	109 1/2	108 1/2	109 1/2
Hillman Brick	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2
Illinoian City Light com	22	22	22	22
do pf	50	50	50	50
Chicago Elevated com	36	38	36	38
do pf	92	92	92	92
National Carbon com	118	119	118	119
Quaker Oats com	223	223	223	223
do pf	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
Amer Can Building com	49	51	49	51
do pf	103	103	103	103
Sears, Roebuck Co	142 1/2	143	142 1/2	143
United Box Board	122 1/2	123	122 1/2	123
West Stone Co	14 1/2	15 1/2	14 1/2	15 1/2
do pf	9	11 1/2	9	11 1/2
Ex-dividend.				

## CHICAGO BOARD

(Reported by C. F. & G. W. Eddy, Inc.)

Wheat—Open, High, Low, Close

May... 1.01 1/2 1.02 1/2 1.01 1/2 1.01 1/2

June... 96 1/2 97 1/2 96 1/2 97 1/2

July... 97 1/2 98 1/2 97 1/2 98 1/2

Sept... 97 1/2 98 1/2 97 1/2 98 1/2

Pork...

May... 67 1/2 67 1/2 67 1/2 67 1/2

June... 66 1/2 66 1/2 66 1/2 66 1/2

Sept... 67 1/2 67 1/2 67 1/2 67 1/2

Corn...

May... 67 1/2 67 1/2 67 1/2 67 1/2

June... 66 1/2 66 1/2 66 1/2 66 1/2

Sept... 67 1/2 67 1/2 67 1/2 67 1/2

Wheat—Prices were very steady, notwithstanding some disappointment at the foreign markets. The cables were indifferent, showing no response to the American advance. Some profit taking developed and there was a little selling on the official estimate of 31,000,000 bushels more than last year for the Argentine crop. Argentine shipments are still very much delayed, due to the weather and the strike. The Northwest receipts continue large. The estimate of the Minneapolis Market Record of only 9,000,000 bushels of wheat in excess of seed requirements in farmers' hands, and comparatively small country elevator stocks, if the government figures on the crop are correct, show a surprising situation in the Northwest.

Corn—The market was firm with prices slightly advanced again on good commission house buying. Speculative sentiment continues bullish. The foreign demand has not followed the advance, but foreign markets are firm. The Argentine crop estimate indicates that a large supply will be available there after the middle of May.

## IN OTHER CITIES

Buffalo 14 Albany 26

Nantucket 26 Pittsford 26

New York 28 Chicago 24

Washington 42 Des Moines 24

Philadelphia 42 Des Moines 24

Jacksonville 70 St. Louis 56

San Francisco 90 Portland, Me. 14

## ALMANAC FOR TODAY

S. m. 10:12 noon 16

2 p. m. 17

Average temperature yesterday, 27 1-12

## TEMPERATURE TODAY

10:12 noon 16

2 p. m. 17

Average temperature yesterday, 27 1-12

## THE WEATHER

UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU PREDICTIONS FOR BOSTON AND CINCINNATI: Fair, continued cold tonight; Friday fair, slowly rising temperature; light northwest winds.

WASHINGTON—The U. S. weather bureau predicts weather today as follows for New England: Generally fair tonight and Friday; slightly warmer Friday.

An area of high pressure central over the lake region is extending pleasant weather with low temperatures in the central and eastern sections. The disturbance that appeared on the Pacific coast yesterday has moved rapidly eastward and is now causing cloudiness and unsettled weather with rising temperature between the Mississippi river and the Rocky mountains.

PHILADELPHIA—Prices were very steady, notwithstanding some disappointment at the foreign markets. The cables were indifferent, showing no response to the American advance. Some profit taking developed and there was a little selling on the official estimate of 31,000,000 bushels more than last year for the Argentine crop. Argentine shipments are still very much delayed, due to the weather and the strike. The Northwest receipts continue large. The estimate of the Minneapolis Market Record of only 9,000,000 bushels of wheat in excess of seed requirements in farmers' hands, and comparatively small country elevator stocks, if the government figures on the crop are correct, show a surprising situation in the Northwest.

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## NEW YORK METAL MARKET

NEW YORK—At the metal exchange trading was quiet. Copper off 1/4c. for nearby deliveries. This was firm at an improvement of 1/4c. in the bid and 1c. in the asking price. Lead and Spelter were unchanged. Quotations are: Copper spot to March 13.90@14, lead 4.40@4.50, Spelter 6.45@6.55, tin 43.50@44.50.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—The following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales to 2:30 p. m. today:

Open High Low Last

Allis-Chalmers 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4

Am Ag Chem 62 62 62 62

Amalgamated 64 1/2 64 1/2 64 1/2

Am Beet Sugar 57 1/2 58 1/2 57 1/2 58 1/2

Am Can 12 1/2 12 1/2 12 1/2 12 1/2

Am Can pf 92 1/2 93 1/2 92 1/2 92 1/2

Am Can Foundry 52 1/2 52 1/2 52 1/2

Am Cotton Oil 49 1/2 50 1/2 49 1/2 50

Am Ice 19 1/2 19 1/2 19 1/2 19 1/2

Am Loco 35 35 35 35

Am Smelting 72 1/2 72 1/2 71 1/2 71 1/2

Am Steel Foundry 30 1/2 30 1/2 30 1/2 30 1/2

Am Sugar 115 1/2 115 1/2 115 1/2 115 1/2

Am Sugar pf 116 1/2 116 1/2 116 1/2 116 1/2

Am T & T 140 140 140 140

Am Writing Pa 25 1/2 25 1/2 25 1/2 25 1/2

Am Writing Pa pf 35 35 35 35

Am Zinc 130 1/2 130 1/2 130 1/2 130 1/2

Am Zinc pf 103 1/2 103 1/2 103 1/2 103 1/2

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## NEWS BY CABLE AND CORRESPONDENCE

## ROMAN ROADS BUILT ACROSS LONDON ARE SUBJECT OF LECTURE

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—A lecture on "Roman Roads Through London" was recently delivered before the members of the British Archaeological Association by Reginald A. Smith, of the British museum. The Romans, he said, were great road builders and they preferred straight lines which could be seen by fire signals at night. One of their roads crossed Shooters hill, grazed the river at Deptford, and shot across the Thames at Westminster to Hyde Park corner. Another Roman way ran down Edgware road and joined the line at Hyde Park corner, which he believed to have been a milestone in British history for generations.

There was another line from Edington, which crossed between the Tower and the modern customs house, and yet another from Stratford and Old Ford to Holborn bridge.

Until 1822 there was visible just within the boundary of the park near the marble arch, a stone where deserters from the army met their fate. This stone, he believed, was a Roman milestone which marked the crossing of two Roman roads. It corresponded to the well-known London stone in Cannon street, which also was at the angle of two Roman roads. No trace of the stone in the park could be found today, and he believed that it must have been blown up at the time of the erection of the marble arch.

## RUSSIA DENIES SECRET PLEDGE

(Special to the Monitor)

ST. PETERSBURG.—Certain reports emanating from German sources having been circulated to the effect that a secret clause exists in the Potsdam agreement by which Russia is alleged to be under the obligation to support an advantageous German railway concession in Persia in the event of the realization of the trans-Persian railway project, a categorical denial has been issued by the Russian foreign office as to the existence of such a clause.

## MANY FISH REACH LONDON

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—At Billingsgate market, during the month of December, the weight of fish delivered was 16,350 tons, of which 12,297 tons arrived by land and 4,653 by water.

## FANTASTIC HIGH HATS MARK NATIVE DANCERS IN PAPUA

Stanisforth Smith, Administrator of Country, Describes in London Quaint Ceremonial of Tribes in the Hinterland Where He Amassed Many Experiences

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—Stanisforth Smith, administrator and Lieutenant-Governor of the territory of Papua, has arrived in London. This gentleman has been lost in the country, which he helps to govern for the last four months. He is to address the Royal Geographical Society on the subject of his travels with an expedition into the interior of the country.

Stanisforth Smith has many strange

in out-doing all the fashions of the world in their choice of headgear. When engaged in ceremonial dances they wear hats which, according to his calculations, cannot be less than 6 feet to 8 feet in height. These are gorgeous in color and fantastic in design. They are adorned with any gay thing that they pick up, from shells to tusks, from bird of paradise plumes to pieces of colored fiber pulled from the trees.

In answer to a correspondent of the Daily Chronicle, who obtained an interview with Stanisforth Smith, he said, "some of these head-dresses are heirlooms handed down from father to son, they would not sell them at any price."

He went on to affirm that wherever there are colonists there is absolutely no cannibalism and no ordinary resident or settler would ever come across such a thing.

The natives of Papua have succeeded

## MANCHESTER, ENG., EXPORTS LISTED

(Special to the Monitor)

MANCHESTER, Eng.—In the monthly report of Church Howe, U. S. consul, on the declared exports for the United States and Philippines from the Manchester consular district, the following articles showed an increase in December, 1911, over December, 1910.

Carpets and rugs, colors and dye stuffs, cotton (American), cotton velvets, fusions, etc., India rubber sheets, etc., laces, nets, etc., leather, etc., and linens.

The following articles fell off for last December: Balata and other belting, chemicals, cotton and worsted and worsted stuffs, cotton picc goods, cotton yarn and thread, bats, glassware, etc., handkerchiefs, iron, machinery, paper, rags and paper stock, tin sheets, etc.

The total value of the declared exports for December, 1911, was £349,142 12s. 3d., against £400,807 18s. 4d. in the same month in 1910.

## TRAMPS GUESTS AT THEATER

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—At the Court theater, where "The Great Gay Road" is being acted, 200 tramps were entertained at an afternoon performance of the play. Mr. Galton's comedy deals with the life of the road, hence the invitation to men of this particular profession.

## KING MANUEL AIDS ROYALIST CAUSE

(Special to the Monitor)

LISBON.—It is stated here that King Manuel has himself subscribed £49,000 for the royalist cause. This sum is partly the result of subscriptions collected by his majesty. An account of the royalist funds has lately been circulated by Senhor Alvaro Pileiro Chagas, as the result of a rumor to the effect that some of the money has been diverted to personal purpose by some royalists on the frontier.

MEMORIAL MODELS SOON READY

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—About the middle of February designs and models will be ready for the consideration of the King Edward memorial committee. The models will show the whole plan of the memorial, which is to be placed at the top of the Broad Walk in the Green Park. Bertram Mackennal is the sculptor and W. E. Lutyens the architect.

## M. LE BARGY RESIGNS

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS.—M. Le Bargy, the well-known actor, has resigned his membership of the Comedie Francaise. His creation of the role of Chantecler gave him, when M. Rostand's much-advertised play was produced, a world-wide notoriety.

## "ALL HEARTS WON" BY KING AND QUEEN DECLARES JOURNAL

(Special to the Monitor)

CALCUTTA, India.—The departure of the King and Queen from Calcutta partook to a great extent of the features which had attended their arrival.

After taking leave of a number of officials at government house their majesties drove in state to Prinsep's Ghat through streets lined with troops and thronged by cheering crowds. Here, as on the previous occasion, the amphitheater which had been specially erected was crowded with the leading inhabitants, both British and Indian.

In front of the amphitheater was a crimson canopy, under which the King-Emperor, wearing the uniform of a field marshal, and the Queen-Empress, in a blue dress with a white feathered hat, took up their position while an address was read by the vice-president of the Bengal legislative council.

In his reply King George said how touched both he and Queen Mary had been by the warmth of their reception, and they would never forget the scenes they had witnessed nor could they have had a more welcome parting gift than the enthusiasm everywhere displayed.

Then their majesties proceeded on board the steamer Howrah, which, escorted as before by ferry steamers, moved up the river past the gaily decorated vessels and through a continuous storm of cheering. At Howrah the royal party stepped ashore and proceeded to the railway station, whence, after numerous farewells, they left en route for Bomba.

In reviewing the results of the royal visit the Englishman of Calcutta, states that the King and Queen have won all hearts during their visit, which has had the effect of bringing together all classes in a common bond and stilling many bitternesses and controversies.

## QUEENLAND SENDS EXHIBITS

(Special to the Monitor)

BRISBANE, Aus.—The agricultural department is making a collection of products to increase the supply of exhibits at the disposal of the agent general. The products to be sent will include samples of this season's wheats, grasses, etc. At the request of the commonwealth government, material for an exhibit is also being sent to the high commissioner in London.

There is every justification for regarding the future of mining in New Zealand with confidence and recording the conviction that with fair encouragement in the work of development an even more prosperous era than the industry has yet experienced is coming.

One mineral that shows a large increase in production is scheelite, which is being actively mined in central Otago also in the Waiau valley in the Marlborough district. The driving of the deep-level and cross-cut at Thames is being actively carried on and the striking good prospects in the course of the work encourages the hope that the favorable anticipations will be realized.

The production of coal continues to increase, and for the first time in the history of the dominion the 2,000,000 tons mark has been passed, a total of 2,197,362 tons having been produced against 1,911,447 tons in the previous year.

(Copyright by Government Immigration and Tourist Bureau)

## NEW ZEALAND'S COAL YIELD PASSES 2,000,000 TONS MARK



Wairua geyser, New Zealand, showing wonderful spectacle enjoyed by tourists in the dominion

(Special to the Monitor)

WELLINGTON, N. Z.—The output of minerals for the year shows a slight decrease, but this is balanced by a large increase in the production of coal, so that the total value of the output of the underground wealth of the dominion shows an increase for the year.

The decrease in the production of gold and silver is largely attributable to the restricted operations of the Waihi Gold Mining Company, but it is hoped that this check is only temporary, and that when cheap power from the Horahora falls is available the company will be in a position to profitably treat low-grade ores which at present are of no value.

Most of the Australian states also show decreases in the gold field.

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(Copyright by Government Immigration and Tourist Bureau)

## TORONTO TAKES HIGH RANK IN MUSIC AND INFLUENCE IS GREAT

(Special to the Monitor)

TORONTO—Canadians are a musical people and musical culture is not only of a high standard, but pursued with great ardor in every part of the country.

The influence exercised by Toronto in directing and stimulating musical culture is great.

The city has absolutely everything in the way of musical equipment with the exception of grand opera, and no city in England, with the exception of London, can boast of anything better.

It is quite possible that even grand opera may yet be received by an arrangement with the Montreal opera company, Montreal being the one city in Canada which is devoted to operatic music and is able to maintain a permanent company for that form of art.

In Toronto the activity of choral societies is very great. Among these must be mentioned the Mendelssohn choir, conducted by Dr. Vogt, choir which has a contingent reputation and is held to equal the famous choirs of Leeds and Sheffield in England. According to Dr. Vogt, orchestral work is making real progress and programs of a very high standard are continually being given.

In the matter of chamber music there are several groups of musicians carrying on that class of work and the public support given to chamber music in Toronto is not less than that accorded to it in other cities of the same size in Europe.

## TELEPHONE UNIFORMS ORDERED

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—There is work at high pressure at the Royal Cloth Works, Pinlincote, in consequence of a large order given by the postmaster-general for uniforms for the National Telephone Company's employees, now servants of the state.

## POSTAL ARMY TOTLED

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—There were 47,139 persons engaged in postal collections and deliveries in the United Kingdom on Oct. 31 last, states the Parliamentary return, of whom 5094 were women.

## WHITE BIRDS WIN PRIZES

(Special to the Monitor)

GORLESTON, Eng.—At a bird show held recently at Gorleston, first prizes were awarded to a white canary, a white linnet and white sparrow.

## AUSTRALIAN LABOR DELEGATES OPPOSE UNIFICATION PLANS

(Special to the Monitor)

HOBART, Aus.—The chief resolutions carried by the interstate labor conference, which has just concluded its sittings here, affirmed the principle of international arbitration and of a general limitation of armaments; urged commonwealth ownership of steamers equipped for cold storage; advocated the submission to another referendum at the next general election of the questions rejected at the referendum of last April; and demanded the amendment of the defense act in such a way as to make it clear that nobody enrolled in the citizen forces should be compelled to bear arms against workmen engaged in industrial disputes.

With regard to the third of these resolutions it will be remembered that the questions on which the referendum was taken were (1) whether the federal arbitration court should be the supreme court of appeal in industrial matters throughout the commonwealth; and (2) whether Parliament should be allowed to nationalize any industry which both houses had declared to be a monopoly.

Among the resolutions rejected by the recent conference was one in favor of the unification of Australia instead of federation, and another urging that questions submitted to a referendum might be decided by a majority of the electors without a majority of the states.

## NEW ZEALAND'S EXPORTS TOLD

(Special to the Monitor)

WELLINGTON, N. Z.—The department of agriculture, commerce and tourists announces that shipments to London of New Zealand produce have been made as follows:

Steamer Renuera, 24,250 carcasses mutton, 13,250 carcasses lamb, 53,000 boxes butter, 10,250 crates cheese, 128 tons hemp, 7125 bales wool, 1650 boxes gum.

Steamer Kaikoura, 14,400 carcasses mutton, 7900 carcasses lamb, 320 carcasses beef, 521 boxes butter, 14,900 crates cheese, 220 tons hemp, 13,300 bales wool, 4350 crates rabbits.

## AVIATOR CIRCLES OVER FLEET

(Special to the Monitor)

WEYMOUTH, Eng.—Lieut. Spence Grey has started a series of flights in the neighborhood of Weymouth. Leaving the quarters at Lodmoor, he circled several times over the battleships and cruisers of the home fleet, receiving a big ovation from both officers and men.

## TOLL GATE WILL PASS

(Special to the Monitor)

HORSEY, Eng.—On the main road from Peterborough to Whittlesey there exists a toll gate, one of the few remaining in the country. This gate, which is at Horsey, is now to be done away with, the local authorities having contributed £1000 for the redemption of the toll.

## HOSIERY FACTORIES BUSY

(Special to the Monitor)

NOTTINGHAM, Eng.—Nottingham hosiery factories are now working at high pressure and there is difficulty in getting sufficient labor.

## BI-WEEKLY

## The Monitor

Now Offers

## A Stamp

## Department

For the Children

Every Other Saturday

This new department tells all about postage stamp collecting and other matters of interest to the junior philatelist. Boys and girls will find it a source of entertainment and profit.

The young people will find something to please them in every issue of

## Saturday's

## Monitor

## YOUR WEDDING

INVITATION  
Carefully and promptly executed at 57-63 Franklin St. Ward's

## THE HOME FORUM

## President of Princeton

THE interregnum at Princeton is happily at an end. John Grier Hibben succeeds Woodrow Wilson as the head of Princeton University and becomes heir to a rich inheritance handed down by a long line of presidential ancestors in Dickinson, Burr, Edwards, Finley, Witherspoon, Smith, Ashbel, Greene, Carnahan, McLean, McCosh and Patton.

Professor Hibben was brought up in the middle West, the son of a Presbyterian minister, and he got his education at the college and the theological seminary at Princeton under the Scotch Presbyterian influence of Dr. McCosh. For four years he preached and then 20 years ago joined the faculty of Princeton as an instructor in logic and philosophy. In the university he has been appreciated for his scholarly attainments in philosophy, for his clear understanding and for his strong convictions.

Outside of university circles he has been known for his sound contributions to the literature of philosophy, especially his "Hegel's Logic" and "Problems of Philosophy."—Journal of Education.

## Doubled in Value

A Missourian who bought some Texas land and wanted to unload it told a prospective buyer that it had "doubled in value" since he bought it.

"But," said the other, "you offered to sell it to me for the same price you paid. How has it doubled in value?"

"Well, you see, I gave twice as much as it was worth."—Kansas City Star.

## LEAF TAKEN FROM THE NOTE BOOK

IT APPEARS to be a moot question whether conversation written for books or even for the stage should be true to the ways of human speech in ordinary talk or should verge toward the conventionalities of oratory. Maeterlinck, for example, makes his people talk as nearly as possible as people under the same circumstances, under the same pressure of feeling or with the same temperamental characteristics, would talk in actual experience. Some persons when they come to read these things in print deny that there is, for one thing, so much repetition in our talk. A writer in the Century makes a critic refer scathingly to one passage where two

people take a whole page to make sure that it is the moon which they are looking at. He then himself proceeds to lose his latch key and interrogate all the members of the family about it, with such an iteration of remark as on the spot refutes his criticism of Maeterlinck.

There is a great deal to be said on the side of conventionalizing any purely natural thing, as it is called, when it is given the setting of artistry. Beginning with plants that have a gardener's care or are cultivated in the greenhouse, there is a greater perfection in things that have added to them a conscious skill than in those that grow of themselves. The painter carefully composes or plans his landscape, the portrait painter seeks the best moment of his subject and eliminates much which mere photography would record in his endeavor to emphasize the higher elements. Architecture conventionalizes natural forms to a high degree and so an evening in the home circle.

## RARE MANTEGNA FOR THE LOUVRE

THE Louvre at Paris has lately purchased the most important painting that has come to any national collection in France since the advent within those same walls of the famous Botticelli Villa Lemmi frescoes some years ago, says a writer in the World Today. The newly acquired masterpiece is a "Saint Sebastian" by Andrea Mantegna, a painting that was for many years the chief art possession of Aiguesperse, a village in the department of Puy-de-Dome. Civic poverty, however, compelled the authorities to sell the painting to the French government for some \$40,000, so the Louvre had no longer need to expose bare nails on its lately devastated wall in the Salon Carré, "Mona Lisa's" old home.

The story of this "Saint Sebastian" by Mantegna is not without historic interest, it being one of the most precious morsels of the classical renaissance. It was brought into France from Italy upon the occasion of the marriage of Gilbert de Montpensier and Claire di Gonzaga, granddaughter of Lodovico Gonzaga, Marquis of Mantua, Mantegna's patron, whose service the great painter entered just 30 years before Columbus discovered America.

The beautiful Claire carried the "Saint Sebastian" with her from Mantua. Even in those days, although there were few in the rough France of that period who had any regard for painting, associating it with the perfume of the south, which they still derided. Nevertheless, Gilbert de Montpensier held brilliant court, and he and his lady found many to admire the art treasure that had been brought with her dower.

The acquisition of this painting completes the Louvre's incomparable series of works illustrating Mantegna's development—the "Calvary," "Our Lady of

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## Bible Told in Pictures

A remarkable collection of Bibles which was exhibited lately at Cleveland, O., contained one of special interest, named the poor man's Bible, or rather a facsimile of the original. It is a translation in pictures, made before printing was invented, in order to enable those who could not read to follow the Bible stories and teachings in this way. Another reason for it was that the hand-written copies were so large and so expensive that only the rich could afford to own them.

## AMERICA SEEN FIFTY YEARS AGO

A VOLUME giving account of the friendship and letters between Lord Coleridge and Ellis Yarnall is cited as follows by a reviewer in the New York Sun:

Like Mr. Howells, Lord Coleridge did not like "all the Americans." But he liked almost all. "I am proud," he says, "of the American lawyers," and his relations with such leaders among them as Evarts and Phelps, begun in London, were very cordial. President Arthur "is a handsome, courteous, well bred and evidently well read gentleman, who fills his great part (outwardly at least, which is all I can judge of) with dignity and propriety." John Jacob Astor, the uncle of his surviving namesake, "is a very different man" (no matter from whom). "Not attractive to look at, but in five minutes I felt I was sitting by a modest, highly cultivated and very high and right thinking gentleman, a man who would hold his own in any society in the world. I have seldom enjoyed an evening's talk more than I did mine with him." It is interesting to know that the distinguished visitor disliked Newport, because it smelled so of money, and delighted in Lenox.

His tastes in American literature remained what seems to us old-fashioned. "I should say Hawthorne, Irving, Bryant and Poe are your greatest men, with all possible liking and respect, of course, for Mr. Prescott, and of these, Hawthorne strikes me as much the greatest man." This was in 1857, and Coleridge seems never to have advanced much further. Longfellow he distinctly did not care

## Vacation Time

I seems to me I'd like to go Where bells don't ring nor whistles blow, Nor clocks don't strike, nor gongs don't sound, And I'd have stillness all around.

Not really stillness, but just the trees' Low whisperings or the hum of bees, Or brooks' faint babbling over stones In strangely, softly tangled tones.

Or maybe a cricket or katydid, Or the songs of birds in the hedges hid, Or just some such sweet sounds as these To fill a tired heart with ease.

If 'tweren't for sight and sound and smell I'd like a city pretty well. But when it comes to getting rest I like the country lots the best.

Sometimes it seems to me I must Just quit the city's din and dust, And get out where the sky is blue, And say, now, how does it seem to you?

—Eugene Field.

## Wassalling Apple Trees in England

In the little West Sussex village of Duncton, Eng., the custom of wassalling the apple trees still continues. This village lies a few miles to the north of Chichester beneath the Downs. The wassallers or "youlers," led by a chief, clad in a coat of many colors and wearing a remarkable hat, parade the village and chant a curious incantation beneath the apple trees as follows:

"Here stands a jolly good old apple tree. Stand fast root, bear well top. Every little bough bear an apple now, Every little twig bear an apple big. Hats full, caps full, three clear sacks full. Whoop, whoop, Holler, boys."

Scriabinine, in one of his latest orchestral compositions, entitled "Prometheus" employs an instrument emitting light instead of sound, called "clavier à lumière," and which has its own place in the score.

## White Sparrow Club of Des Moines

The history of the White Sparrow Club of Des Moines is interesting. It started as the result of a joke. One of the city commissioners, coming to his office last year, said to a number of reporters that he had discovered a white sparrow. They laughed at him, but this head of the department of finance finally persuaded two reporters to go with him. The newspaper men thought they were being tricked. After trailing through alleys and brush piles, however, the delegation met the new famous bird taking his daily dust bath in a pile of refuse.

During the afternoon the city commissioners with one of the reporters drew up a charter for the White Sparrow Club. The idea was then a joke and the purpose was to square up accounts with some practical jokers at the city hall. Five victims were secured, an initiation fee of 25 cents imposed, and the initiates were severely reprimanded when they demanded the return of their money.

There was some discussion after the initiation as to what should be done with the \$1.25 which had been secured as the initiation fee. Some one advised that it be turned over to the Associated Charities as a contribution from the White Sparrow Club. This year the club produced, under the auspices of the public schools, "The House That Jack Built." Several thousand tickets were sold to the people of the city in order to swell the fund. Several thousand dollars were distributed this year in the way of presents and food—Christian World.

## Play in Education

The organization of play is rapidly becoming a part of the regular work of the teacher throughout the world. It is furnishing summer employment and a new social experience to many. It holds a growing place in all systems of physical training. Normal courses in play have been given in Germany for the last 15 years. Courses were given in 67 different cities of the German empire in 1909. Courses have been given in 30 or 40 different universities and normal schools in this country during the past year. Many of the German courses are practically institutes. Play institutes are more necessary for play teachers than for regular teachers in proportion as play teachers are less trained.—Henry S. Curtis, Ph. D.

## Dutch Village for London

An entire Dutch village will be transplanted next spring from Holland to Olympia in London. A feature of the village will be a bulb field in which over 50,000 bulbs will be shown in bloom, and gardens and market gardens will be attached to the houses. The village will be dissected by canals spanned by bridges. The principal industries of Holland will be made a particular feature, and Londoners will be able to see cheese and butter making, carpet weaving, pottery turning, and sabot making. The people will be seen in their characteristic costumes.

Lessing complained that the poets of his time were praised more than read.

## PUEBLO INDIANS AS MASONS



(Photo by George R. King)

BUILDING A HOUSE IN NEW MEXICO

A STORY of the devotion of Mme. Sembrich's maid to her famous mistress has lately been written, which gives an evident explanation of it. Mme. Sembrich's consideration for the maid. At the time of the San Francisco earthquake Mme. Sembrich had a chance to go into the country with friends and escape the turmoil in the city. They were all in the automobile ready to start when the maid, who was to have been at the rendezvous, was discovered to be missing. Mme. Sembrich at once alighted and announced her intention not to go until she had found Frieda. The thing worked out for her advantage in the end, as by waiting for Frieda—which she faithfully did—they were both able to take the first train out of the city and thus get away much sooner than if they had gone with their friends.

## Japan's Gratitude

Upon the Rev. Herbert B. Johnson of this city has been conferred the decoration of the Fourth Order of the Rising Sun. A letter from the acting consul of Japan, the Hon. S. Kondo, was received this week, stating that the honor, which is regarded as a very high token of esteem, was paid Dr. Johnson in recognition of his "services to the Japanese people as educator, religious instructor and steadfast friend of Japan." Dr. Johnson is superintendent of the Pacific Japanese mission of the Methodist Episcopal church.—Berkeley (Cal.) Gazette.

## COURAGE

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

**C**OURAGE is vastly more than a negation of fear. It is a positive mental quality, and is always the outcome of love, approaching the ideal in proportion as the standard of love is raised. The lower concepts of love are forms of selfishness, and the courage termed animal corresponds with them. It matters not how great are the odds against which one contends, nor how pluckily and long one fights. Indeed, this form of courage is little else than pluck—a determination to win simply for the sake of winning. Bravery is a higher form. The brave man fights for others as well as himself. He is likely to adhere to a cause which declares for a somewhat impersonal sense of justice, and his motives are less those of the merely plucky man. The peril that often follows in the wake of this degree of courage is that of partizanship.

He who fights for any cause be-

thought of love and courage out of the confines of the animal into a diviner sense, one finds it comparatively easy to lift also one's thought of life "out of its fleshly durance, dim and vile." The vitality of one's experience is surely in the vigorous abundance of the thinking which sets every day abloom with the beauty of service, and not in the apparent consolidation of inconstant force which one calls his body. Such a view does not argue for the neglect of the body, but for the patient effort to dematerialize one's sense of it. This can be done only by taking each step upward in its proper order.

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## CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

## Elephant at Home

We have heard a great deal about the elephant, but to appreciate the animal you must see him in his own country. A circus life is at best a makeshift for so stately a thing. The elephant's proper place is on a highway in India, crowded with the traffic of the Orient, and those who see him there will pause and admire him as the Colossus of Roads. I, for one, am ready to honor him as one of the bulwarks of the Indian empire. And when of them come in again to stay a day on our college campus, they will be made welcome. Only, next time, we shall have somebody to keep them off the tennis courts, for one weighs three tons, and each footprint, I regret to report, represents 1500 hundred pounds avoirdupois. And they did eat up a good deal of our scenery!—St. Nicholas.

## Today's Puzzle

## ZIGZAG PUZZLE

This zigzag contains seven words of four letters each. If the words are rightly guessed and written one below another, their zigzag letters, beginning with the upper left hand letter and ending with the lower left hand letter, will spell the name of a bird we see in summer time. The crosswords are: 1, something used in every laundry; 2, birds that are considered wise; 3, a level surface without elevation; 4, one who in olden times amused a king and his court; 5, that which forms through dampness and darkness; 6, precious metal; 7, quick movement of the eyelids.

ANSWER TO YESTERDAY'S PICTURE PUZZLE

## "George" in History

Greek may have gone out of fashion, but Greeks have not. The being who used to live for us only in the pages of ancient history is now a familiar figure in every American city. The episode reported in the Chicago Tribune may therefore have had a foundation in fact.

"Mention the name of some well-known Greek," said the teacher of a juvenile class in history.

"George," spoke up the curly-haired little boy.

"George who?"

"I don't know the rest of his name, ma'am. He comes round to our house every Thursday with bananas and oranges."

If what you want is what you need you'll get it.—"For Goodness' Sake."

When one has learned to lift one's

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear."

## EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Thursday, January 25, 1912

### Boston's New Charter

The outcome of the recent election of members of the Boston city council has not ceased to give comfort to civic reformers as the event has receded in time. More than anything that has happened recently, it showed that the balance of power in the city electorate has passed into the hands of non-partisans and that these independents are disposed to use their votes to the best advantage. Coinciding as it did with an equally gratifying display of political insight and poise on the part of voters for candidates for the school board, the verdict gave heart to workers who often have been tempted to fear that Boston might in time come to have a Tammany.

That the outlook for the city's political as well as commercial future is brighter now than in some decades is the belief of veterans fighting in the cause of local democracy; and it is due in part to a new municipal and local patriotism created and fostered by flourishing civic institutions that did not exist when the century dawned and also to a charter that provides a form of government concentrating responsibility and authority and that gives to a finance commission rights of supervision of city administration that make it a medium for censorship such as previous mayors and councilmen never had to undergo.

In its annual report this finance commission, while finding considerable still to be done by taxpayers and law-abiding citizens are given the full value of their annual revenue, is constrained to admit that methods of administration have been much bettered and officials elected and appointed—raised in both morale and efficiency.

The mayor, by travel and by study of European standards and methods of city administration, has come to be broader as an executive, and is cooperating much better than during his first administration with all the quasi-governmental agencies of the city molding local evolution. Judging from Boston's experience, a city makes a good investment that insures a study of European urban policies by its mayor. The experience both sober and inspires; it tones down vainglory and American conceit; it also inspires to action that is above petty politics.

It will be difficult to convince the American public that in the final settlement there will be anything in the shape of indemnification coming to the express companies.

### Giving the People Their Way

means the breakdown of representative government. We do not need to discuss those who have an interest in the entrenchment of privilege. As to those who think that the constitution was drawn by our ancestors to insure representative government which should forever be kept out of the hands of the people we submit that they are wrong both in their history and as to the probable effect, as shown by experience.

The authors of the national and state constitutions intended that the power of reversing the judgment of the representative should remain in the hands of the people. They could not foresee the future. Moreover, had they been able to anticipate coming events, they might not have drawn the constitution as they did. Their fundamental conception of the rights of men, namely, equal opportunity and the right of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness was as true then as now. The method of attaining that, however, as provided by the constitution, was not any more likely to be one that would work adequately forever than it is likely that the initiative and referendum as proposed by the bill now pending will never be improved. All that can be said about both is that each in turn has seemed to be respectively the best method of attaining real democracy.

The Monitor makes this criticism of Mr. Crane's bill, namely, that the state should issue a publicity pamphlet as in Oregon and Oklahoma, describing the measures to be voted upon. As was shown in the figures in a comprehensive article in the Monitor of Nov. 4, 1911, this publicity resulted in far larger proportion of the voters expressing their will than has been the case where pamphlets are not issued.

If Massachusetts does not need this law, no harm is done and the Legislature has removed the possibility of suspicion on the part of the voters that there may be some ulterior motive that prevents it. If it is wrong, the voters of Massachusetts can repeal it. There are a number of states that have not yet discovered that it is a mistake, as for instance, Maine, California, South Dakota, Oregon, Montana, Oklahoma, Missouri, Arkansas and Colorado. Six states will vote upon the question this year, namely, Wisconsin, Florida, North Dakota, Nebraska, Washington and Wyoming. Two states have declared in favor of it (one of them twice) and their legislatures have declined to enact it. If Massachusetts does not want this measure, it will not accept it. If it does want it, the Legislature has no business to decline to let the voters adopt it.

### Leveling National Differences

ing to get into closer touch with the people of the country. It was this desire which prompted the North American Society of the River Plate to inquire whether it would be agreeable for the municipality of Buenos Aires to accept a statue of George Washington. The reply came unhesitatingly that no better token of American friendship

could be shown the Argentines. The statue has now arrived in the capital city, and, the authorities having previously designated one of the handsomest squares for its location, the monument should prove one of the new strengthening ties between the sister nations.

The North American Society of the River Plate is an organization with a membership of about 200. The society is in no sense a club; there is no regular home that it can call its own. But far more significant, its scope purposes reaching the Argentine through avenues not ordinarily available. Members of the society school themselves in the characteristics of the people among whom they have come to dwell. They allow for racial and temperamental differences. They realize that changed environment necessitates changed viewpoints. Familiarizing themselves with conditions that confront them in this new and wonderful country in the southern hemisphere, they are able to play their part to the great benefit of the Americans in Argentina as well as to the two countries concerned.

The time is drawing near when for each American and each Argentine now brought into touch a hundred or more of each will have been drawn into closer relationship. The exigencies of business and internationalism generally will simply not permit of two nations dwelling in the western world without more direct contact. A society like that which has now presented a statue of the early American leader to the Argentines performs pioneer work of almost incalculable value. It is not that the people of Buenos Aires are unfamiliar with the place that Washington holds in the hearts of his countrymen, or that they fail to prize him accordingly. But with the monument rearing its handsome proportions in the greatest city in South America, the lesson of "the father of his country" will have as its visible witness something that holds a special value for the Argentines themselves.

AMERICAN journalism is not to be exempt from the discipline of criticism from without that other callings have been forced to undergo since the new century opened. The lengths to which many papers now go in their attacks upon individuals' characters, in their invasion of privacy and in manifestation of a "yellow" form of publicity, leads the Century to ask whether France has not a law that American public opinion should insist upon through its state legislatures. This Gallic statute compels journals that offend at least to give the person attacked a chance to state his case and his interpretation of events that have been declared reprehensible. Journals refusing this right are subject to payment of damages.

Sporadic movements throughout the United States, rapidly increasing in number and volume of feeling, are also pressing upon state legislators the necessity of providing a social club for journals that insist upon utmost detail of realism in dealing with cases of crime. To procure such defensive legislation for society demands overcoming of inertia and indifference on the part of the ethically lethargic; it always is bitterly fought by the "yellow" press; and it has arrayed against it conservatism of an entirely conscientious sort, held by persons desperately afraid that liberty of thought and speech will be impaired. Nevertheless, the trend is toward stricter supervision of journalism and increase of discretionary power of judges in dealing with the matter. Even without any additional legislation, courts can act more rigorously, if they will. In England they do; and there one finds no reporting, interviewing and biasing of public opinion such as here complicate court matters.

Pre-judicial, journalistic passing of judgment on criminal causes has reached a stage in the United States where it is being seriously discussed as a foe of essential justice by thoughtful jurists. Dean Wigmore of the Northwestern University Law School at Evanston, Ill., in a recent issue of a legal journal devoted to consideration of criminal law, says that civilization will pass if trials are to be held in newspapers and not in courts. He claims that if present tendencies are not checked worse mockeries of justice than Athenian and Parisian pure democracies ever presented for the historian's chronicle will come to pass in America. One practical effect of the habit of reading the "yellows" is to make incompetent an increasing proportion of candidates for the jury. Prompt impaneling of a group of twelve capable men who are still sufficiently non-partisan to give a fair verdict is becoming increasingly difficult. It is for the journalists to insure that while they are nominally devotees of liberty they be not actually enamored of license.

### State Aid and State Supervision

PRACTICAL prudence and pedagogical principle combine to make sensible the proposal of the Massachusetts state board of education that if the state is to use the people's money for partial support of educational institutions not formally created or managed by the commonwealth then the price of such aid must be admission of the state to an advisory and supervisory role, at least to the extent of knowing that moneys appropriated

are well spent and to the extent of coordinating the service of these institutions with that of schools wholly controlled by the state.

The tactical advantage to institutions receiving this pecuniary aid of such added state supervision and partial control must be obvious to their officials and supporters. It is the surest way to make permanent whatever income the state now provides and to increase it as the years go by; and it also will check, for a time at least, any agitation to have the state create for itself similar schools supported wholly by taxation and a part of a unified system of democratic education extending to the highest grades, such a system as the commonwealth now lacks. Here emerges a phase of the problem of education in New England which is certain to become more, rather than less, acute as time goes on. Everything that is done by the privately endowed colleges and universities to make it less expensive and easier for pupils to matriculate and to graduate, or that aligns the institution with direct reciprocal aid to the community, state and section in solving specific economic and political problems, will help find of that day when the ultimate question must be faced.

Tradition, habit and sincere conviction for some time will hold Massachusetts aloof from projects in the way of state control of education that younger commonwealths take to as naturally as smoke seeks the zenith. On the other hand, new racial and religious elements in the population are modifying sectional outlooks and making the role of prophecy unsafe. Competition of other commonwealths farther West for teachers of eminence and for pupils is felt already. Logic demands a complete and not a truncated system of popular education. Some day logic may triumph over sentiment.

AMONG the many curious situations arising from modern economic and industrial complexities, few are more interesting than the attempt of a great corporation to enable the employee to make ends meet by cutting down his cost of living rather than by raising his wage. This problem has been approached at various times and in numerous ways. Few men ever went farther than George M. Pullman in an effort to make the cash compensation for labor a secondary consideration. He built a beautiful town for the car works employees, provided it with model tenements, with libraries, gymnasiums, reading rooms, church buildings, parks—surrounded the working people, in short, with all the necessities and many of the luxuries usually confined to the environments of the rich—and yet these workers were not contented. It was all, very well, but what they wanted was an increase in wages and the privilege of doing for themselves in their own way. This is the privilege of people who love freedom and who above all things want to be independent. After one of the most desperate contests known in the industrial history of America, Mr. Pullman was forced to abandon his patriarchal plan and deal with his employees not as retainers but as American citizens.

George M. Pullman meant well. He thought he saw a solution of the whole labor problem in the establishment of a philanthropic community. What he really did, however, was to take a step back toward feudalism. No doubt the Bessemer & Lake Erie Railroad Company, a subsidiary of the United States Steel Corporation, means equally well in its project for the establishment of a system of food-stuff supply for its workmen that will "cut out the middleman" and reduce the cost of living; but what it is really doing is taking a step back toward the old "company store" or "trucking" system into which crept such notorious abuses in the old days that it came to be universally regarded as an evil and as such was abolished.

The railroad corporation, it is said, by reducing the cost of living among its employees will practically be adding to their incomes without increasing their wages. Perhaps so, but unless the viewpoint of the American workman has undergone a complete change in the last few years, and there is no reason to believe that it has, this will hardly be satisfactory to him. In the first place, he does not care to be patronized, and in this he is entirely right. In the next place, any interest the corporation may feel in his welfare, as he sees it, can be best expressed in an increase of his wage. In the next place, he is far from being so sure that the middleman is not entitled to exactly the same consideration as the producer and the consumer. The middleman is part of a very large element in the industrial system of the modern world. He is often a producer himself, and he is always a consumer. Unless we return to elemental processes which will admit the right of every man to help himself directly to what he wants, it will be necessary still to have agencies for the exchange or marketing of commodities. The middleman has a right to live also, and, generally speaking, he is a little nearer to the toiler than is the capitalist.

It strikes the impartial thinker that good is not likely to be served by waging war upon any class. If the classes and the individuals will come to understand that each is necessary to the other, that each is entitled to fair and square dealing, that the rule of "live and let live" is golden, the problems that seem the most perplexing now will in time find easy solution without the aid of doctrinaire or revolutionary methods.

### Comptroller to the Banks

THE statement that has been given out by the comptroller of the currency this week with relation to the conduct of national banks along lines of safety, is admirable for its frankness, and since it educates the public in this respect and practically tells the depositor what to look out for it must prove as useful as it is frank. The very first point to be gathered from it is that a bank must have capital rather in fact than in figures. Starting out with a capital and then reducing or impairing it for organization or other purposes will not do. The working capital, if banking is to be carried on safely, must be kept as nearly intact as possible; it should not be tapped for dividends and it should be supported by a surplus accumulated from the net earnings.

Right here is where the comptroller furnishes a gauge whereby may be measured the relative soundness of national banking institutions. It should be said that a bank may meet all the requirements of the law and stand up under all the tests applied to it by the inspectors, being carried on with ordinary honesty and prudence, and yet not be a strong concern, one that could withstand an unexpected demand on its resources. Surplus behind the capital is what helps to give real stability to the bank. The law, as the comptroller says, allows a national bank to declare a dividend of so much of the net profits as may be deemed advisable, provided that prior thereto one tenth of the net profits for the preceding year is carried to the surplus until the latter fund amounts to 20 per cent of the capital stock. Now, it is a gratifying commentary on the American system of banking that, with all the faults charged against it and with all the imperfections that even its stanchest friends are willing to concede, the proportion of the surplus held to the capital is nearly double what it was twenty years ago and far beyond the legal requirement. In 1891 the surplus of the banks amounted to 33 per cent of their capital. In 1901 it had increased to 43 per cent. In 1911 it had reached over 65 per cent.

This showing would be even more gratifying if it were not for the fact that there are in the country today a large number of banks—the comptroller puts the number at 1284—each of which is doing business with a surplus below 20 per cent of its capital, while there are 250 banks of recent origin without any surplus. Some of these banks are doing business on such small margins of profit that a very slight loss would impair their capital; some of them might be driven by trivial reverses into insolvency. These are the weak spots in the system. The failure of a national bank, no matter how small a concern it may be, always makes and leaves a bad impression. A large part of the public cannot get away from the notion that if a bank is national, or under national supervision, it ought not to be permitted to fail. This notion is rather to be encouraged than decried. If it be necessary, greater powers than those now possessed by the comptroller should be granted him that he may be able to weed out those institutions that are too weak to stand under reasonable strain; for every banking concern, national, state or private, should be strong enough to meet something more than the ordinary, placid conditions of everyday experience.